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Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 45-56 (T-2). Tomorrow rain.
Temp. 45-51 (T-1). LONDON: Sunny.
(T-2). Tomorrow colder. Yesterday's
(T-3). CHANDEL: Smooth. BORE:
Temp. 45-51 (T-16). NEW YORK:
Temp. 45-53 (T-17). Yesterday's temp.

REGIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 12 B.F. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 225 O.C. Morocco 150 O.C.
Finland 1.00 F.M. Netherlands 1.50 F.M.
France 1.00 F.M. Norway 2.25 N.K.
Germany 1.00 F.M. Portugal 8 E.C.
Greece 1.00 F.M. Spain 1.50 S.K.
Great Britain 10 P. Sweden 1.75 S.K.
Hungary 10 P. Switzerland 1.25 S.K.
India 1.00 F.M. Turkey 1.75 S.K.
Iran 1.00 F.M. U.S. Military 1.25 S.K.
Italy 1.00 F.M. Yugoslavia 6 D.



NG—Juan Peron (right), former president of Argentina, and wife at Rome airport yesterday. In center, Valeri, Mr. Peron's "spokesman" in Italy.

Peron Seeks Audience With Pope

Peron Begins 2-Day Stopover in Rome, Meets With Premier

Nov. 14 (AP).—Former Argentine dictator Juan Peron, 77, arrived in Rome today for a two-day stopover. He is expected to meet with Pope Paul VI and the Italian Premier, Indro Montanelli, during his visit. Peron, who was exiled from Argentina in 1955, is currently in Rome with his wife, Evita Peron, and a small entourage. He is expected to leave Rome for Paris tomorrow.

Pope-Wide Toll in Flood at 64

W. Nov. 14 (UPI).—The death toll from flooding in Poland rose to 64 today, with 100 injured. The agency PAP said that winds at the gale reached 75 mph and said ship capsized in the Baltic Sea off Poland's northern coast.

Damage occurred in the northwestern along the border with many. PAP said trees uprooted, cars overturned, and roads and roofs damaged.

Europe today began up the wreckage left by the flood, sending flood victims to thousands of homes.

hit were East and West Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

German police put the toll at 28. In East Germany, 13 persons died and 10 injured.

in, torrential rains and wind felled trees and rivers to burst their banks.

an 350 families across England fled their homes as river waters turned into muddy lakes, officials called for operations to handle the worst flooding in

ships planned to their and Channel ports. A driver, authorities said, died in Belgium, a 74-year-old died in his bed of heart failure.

three perished—two by falling into a collapsing barn, said.

Dayan Has Talks With U.S. Aides

He, Rogers Agree On Peace Need

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan met for an hour with Secretary of State William P. Rogers today and both agreed on the need for a Middle East peace move, the State Department said.

However, the State Department spokesman did not disclose any details of the talks or say whether they had brought any new movement on the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East—stalled for nearly a year.

Mr. Dayan, who arrived here late yesterday, told reporters earlier that Israel was prepared to participate in negotiations for a peace treaty but that he had not brought any new proposals.

The State Department said the meeting included all aspects of the Middle East situation and that "it seemed clear in all minds that there was a need for some kind of diplomatic process to get under way."

The United States has proposed that it be a go-between in indirect talks between Israel and Egypt, with a partial Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Desert and the reopening of the Suez Canal as the first steps in a peace initiative.

Washington is expected to renew its initiative once President Nixon has been inaugurated in January.

No Request Reported
The spokesman said that in the talks today Mr. Dayan had made no request for additional arms.

However, Mr. Dayan later met Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush, presumably for talks on weapons, and he was scheduled to meet CIA director Richard Helms.

The New York Times, in a story by William Beecher, reported yesterday that various departments of the U.S. government had pointed out that the Israeli government is apprehensive that, after his landslide victory last week, President Nixon might be tempted to slow down or cut off arms shipments in order to pressure Israel into a more flexible negotiating stance with Egypt.

Besides seeking assurances that Washington will not interrupt the current flow of F-4 fighter-bombers and A-4 tactical bombers, Mr. Dayan was also expected to request authority to buy the Lance 50-mile surface-to-surface missile, the Cobra helicopter gunship, the Maverick T-guided missile and a laser-guided bomb system, the officials said.

For their part, administration officials said efforts would be made to probe for any softening in Israel's position on a partial withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, to urge restraint on future Israeli attacks on guerrilla bases in Arab countries, and to solicit Mr. Dayan's views on the implications of the new House of Commons meeting yesterday.

They hold the balance of power in Commons because results of the Oct. 30 election left Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party tied with the Conservatives at 108 seats each.

The New Democratic demands were spelled out. But earlier, Mr. Lewis said that his party would demand tax cuts for "ordinary taxpayers," action against unemployment, a plan to create more jobs, improved pensions and steps against inflation.

Mr. Lewis said that if Mr. Trudeau does not meet his party's demands, "this Parliament won't last a week."

If they do not support the Liberals when Commons meets sometime soon after Christmas, the New Democrats could back Robert L. Stanfield's Conservatives and bring them to power. Or they could vote against both major parties and force another election.

Mr. Lewis did not rule out support for the Conservatives.

"Mr. Stanfield is as hungry for power as Mr. Trudeau," he said. "I couldn't care less which one of them sits in that chair."

Mr. Lewis also claimed that his party was not in any worse financial shape to face another campaign than the two major parties.

"We can always raise more money," he said.

To obtain a more centrally directed and clearly defined policy-making apparatus will require major overhaul, partly because of the complexities involved in economic and monetary arrangements and partly because so many departments are involved.

For years, the State Department was supposed to coordinate the effort, but it has seldom had the power to do so. Now that the issues have grown in importance and complexity, the President faces a major challenge in directing a reorganization that will carry out his will effectively.

John B. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, dominated the decision-making in this field and in the process terrified many of America's allies as well as a number of administration officials.

Mr. Connally's influence is still felt in the government and it is a cause of concern abroad. Many Europeans suspect that the President basically believes in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel speaking at Rothenburg rally yesterday.

Brandt vs. Barzel: Contrast in Style

By David Binder

FRANKFURT, Nov. 14 (NYT).—As West Germany's election campaign draws to a close, Willy Brandt appears to be clearly outpacing his opponent for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel, in crowd appeal and presentation of the issues.

The Social Democratic chancellor is a slithering, thrashing into the conservative opposition at every rally.

Mr. Barzel, the challenger, is a counterpuncher who says "I can fight, but I am not an aggressive boxer."

In the past, Mr. Brandt has shown himself vulnerable to Mr. Barzel's tactics. But lately he has offered few openings and he seems to be gathering strength hourly for the parliamentary election on Sunday.

To follow the two men on the campaign trail is to witness entirely different styles of politics.

For Mr. Barzel, 48, who represents the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union, it is still a leisurely undertaking. He speaks at three rallies during the same period—late morning to late evening—while Mr. Brandt, 58, appears at five or six.

When the campaign day is done Mr. Brandt tries to get to sleep by 11 p.m. Mr. Brandt is still up at that hour, and later, chatting with newsmen or giving interviews, and he seems to thrive on the pace.

Mr. Barzel recently told a questioner, half jokingly: "I would go to sleep during the rallies unless someone woke me up with a call." He is at his best when besieged by hecklers or the chants of young Socialists who shout: "Out with Barzel!" or "Nobody wants Rainer!" or worse.

He quickly retorts: "That's just what you want—to silence the opposition—but we have a democracy here." These exchanges usually end with the crowds on Mr. Barzel's side.

Mr. Barzel was given a warm reception last Thursday in three Ruhr cities, as elsewhere, but genuine enthusiasm was lacking. "I am not going to play rough," he says, although it appears that most of his audience want just that.

In contrast, Mr. Brandt, who as head of his party is seeking the chancellorship for the third time since 1961, can excite the crowds with a sense of drama. All along his route last Sunday, from Hildesheim through Göttingen and Fulda to Frankfurt, there were hoarse and hearty cries, foot stamping and loud applause.

"Willy Brandt must remain chancellor," say the warm-up. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Denies Nixon Was Involved

FBI Chief Says He Ordered Crippling of Hijacked Plane

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—The acting director of the FBI said today that the controversial decision to shoot at the hijacked Southern Airways DC-8 jetliner Saturday in Orlando, Fla., was his.

"I made the decision to abort the flight with the full concurrence of Southern Airways," FBI Acting Director L. Patrick Gray 3d said at a news conference.

"I elected the means to do it," he said, adding that airline officials concurred.

"It was obvious that the crew and passengers were under considerable tension," he said. He noted that the plane—carrying 27 passengers and four crew members—had made six landings in the United States, one in Cuba and one in Canada before the two hijackers were shot out at Orlando. The plane then made a difficult takeoff.

Mr. Gray said that the action was successful in that it "caused the plane to land and the passengers to be released."

The plane—which had been bound for Birmingham, Ala., on a flight from Memphis, Tenn.—eventually landed a second time in Cuba. There, the passengers and crew were released. The FBI executive said the hijackers had wanted to go to Switzerland or Africa.

Mr. Gray was asked about reports that the shooting order originated with President Nixon, who was at his residence in Key Biscayne, Fla., at the time.

"False," Mr. Gray replied. "I didn't even talk with President Nixon."

On other matters, Mr. Gray, who succeeded the late J. Edgar Hoover in the top FBI post, said he has "no intention of staying on as permanent director of the FBI."

Imprisonment for Life
NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Cuban authorities at Havana's airport said that the three gunmen who hijacked a Southern Airways jet there last weekend would spend the rest of their lives in "four-by-four-by-four-foot" boxes, according to the head of the Federal Aviation Administration, John H. Shaffer.

The Cubans were said to have made clear to Americans on the flight that the hijackers, two of whom wanted to Detroit on maps charges and the third a fugitive from a Nashville, Tenn., jail, would be imprisoned as common criminals. They would not be treated as political refugees seeking asylum, the Cubans added.

The landing here was bumpy but the only injuries were to two passengers who hurt themselves in evacuating the plane, and the cockpit's warning in the shoulder, by an infuriated hijacker.

Cuban authorities marched the hijackers away, machine guns aimed at their backs, and confiscated the \$2 million in extortion money they had demanded.

All the passengers and crew were flown back to Miami Sunday.

Hanoi Reported In Small Pullout In Area of DMZ

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Several North Vietnamese battalions have begun pulling back from the area near the Demilitarized Zone and from the province around Saigon, American and South Vietnamese military sources said today.

The pullbacks, which began last week, are still too small to indicate a trend, the sources stressed. A North Vietnamese battalion can range in size from less than 100 to more than 600 men. It is unclear, the officials said, whether the withdrawals are in preparation for a cease-fire or are simply a periodic rotation of troops after a period of heavy fighting.

But there definitely has been a decrease in Communist attacks, and according to one U.S. intelligence officer, the North Vietnamese have by and large avoided contact with government troops for the past week, except for mortar and artillery barrages.

There were, for example, only 71 Communist-initiated incidents reported today, the South Vietnamese command said. This contrasts with an average of well over 100 a day at the end of October and in the first week of November.

At that time, allied officers believe, the North Vietnamese had received orders to move into advanced areas and seize as much territory as possible before any cease-fire, which they expected would begin on Oct. 31.

But some intelligence officers theorize that when the cease-fire was delayed by President Nguyen Van Thieu's opposition, the North Vietnamese may have received new orders for a pullback to avoid needlessly exposing themselves.

Alternatively, some other officers believe that the North Vietnamese may be making symbolic withdrawals to demonstrate their "willingness to accept the draft peace settlement worked out by Hanoi and Washington."

Hanoi Offer Reported
Several South Vietnamese officials, including Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, have indicated that Hanoi has secretly offered to withdraw a few army units.

However, Hanoi has continued to push supplies "in relatively small amounts" down through the North Vietnamese panhandle and across the DMZ into Quang Tri Province, a senior U.S. Air Force officer said.

U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers made 220 more strikes against these supplies yesterday, the U.S. command announced.

In addition, B-52 bombers flew 11 missions of three planes each against supply targets in the North Vietnamese panhandle, the command said. According to one Air Force officer, these B-52 raids have been very successful over the past few days. One raid set off 60 secondary explosions in an ammunition dump.

B-52s also carried out 29 missions in South Vietnam, five of them within 35 miles of Saigon. U.S. fighter-bombers made 388 other strikes in South Vietnam yesterday, the command said.

Only light and scattered ground fighting was reported today, with most of the incidents limited to small-scale shelling attacks. In one incident, Communist gunners fired three rounds into the Thu Duc officers school six miles north of Saigon, wounding six cadets, the Saigon command said.

Mr. Ziegler said, however, that it was "this understanding" that the new talks in Paris would not include the South Vietnamese.

In a broadcast early this morning, Hanoi radio announced Mr. Thieu's departure and said that to show the "goodwill and serious attitude" North Vietnam had agreed to another private meeting with the United States.

The Hanoi broadcast made no reference to Mr. Ziegler's remarks yesterday that more than one more meeting with the North Vietnamese might be required before an agreement could be reached. But Hanoi radio repeated the North Vietnamese charges that the United States was "prolonging the negotiations, delaying the signature of the peace accord and continuing the war."

The New China News Agency announced in Peking soon after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Would Accept Phased Withdrawal

Concession by Saigon on Hanoi Pullout

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said today that South Vietnam would agree to a partial pullout of North Vietnamese troops, with the remainder regrouping in certain zones in South Vietnam under international supervision.

He replied: "Yes, I have said the problem of withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops is how and when. This has to be discussed. But the principle is that they have to withdraw, de facto, some of them, first, and some others will be regrouped in some areas. They have to tell us the date when they will withdraw totally their troops. It doesn't mean those who remain would stay indefinitely in the South."

Mr. Nha proposed that the peace talks be expanded, into three forums "and maybe eventually, after those discussions, we can come up with some kind of an agreement."

He said that he agrees with a U.S. viewpoint, enunciated by White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, that it will take more than one negotiating session in Paris to reach an accord.

Mr. Nha proposed these three peace-negotiation forums: • A public forum in which all four parties in the Vietnam war—South Vietnam, the United States, North Vietnam, and the Viet Cong—discuss the "whole comprehensive settlement to end the war and restore peace, not only in Vietnam, but in Indochina, because the peace in Vietnam is closely connected to the peace in Laos and Cambodia."

• A public or private forum between North and South Vietnam, to discuss the status of the Demilitarized Zone and the question of reunification of the two Vietnams, according to the 1954 Geneva accords.

• A public or private forum for the two South Vietnamese parties—representing the Viet Cong and the Saigon regime—"to discuss matters pertaining to the internal political solution that is the future of the political system here."

Mr. Nha said the United States would be a party only to the first four-party forum.

"The bombing and the exchange of prisoners of war are part of the comprehensive settlement," Mr. Nha said. "The four parties would have to sign."

He said the forums have been proposed to Hanoi, "but so far they have not answered."

British Officer Attacks IRA For Hiding Arms at Schools

BELFAST, Nov. 14 (UPI)—British officers accused the Irish Republican Army today of endangering children's lives by hiding arms in Roman Catholic school grounds.

Peron in Italy, Sees Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

Alejandro Lanusse would see Mr. Peron if and when the ex-president asked for a meeting, so long as Mr. Peron first explained his intentions.

The spokesman told reporters after a meeting between officers of the military regime and Peronist leaders that no public demonstrations would be allowed on Friday on Mr. Peron's arrival.

Argentina, which will hold general elections in March, has been in a "state of siege" since 1969 because of guerrilla violence. Public gatherings are banned unless specifically authorized.

But observers here noted that small pro-Peron demonstrations already have begun here in defiance of the ban.

President Lanusse has warned that "an escalation of terrorism" could accompany Mr. Peron's return, with possible attacks against political, labor and military leaders.

The military authorities yesterday suspended all permits to carry firearms in the Buenos Aires area until Nov. 37, in an effort to prevent gunfights.

Malta Tightens Residence Terms For Foreigners

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff last night announced new and tougher financial conditions for the granting of residence permits to foreigners.

The conditions, which came into effect today, apply only to new settlers and do not affect about 4,000 foreigners, mostly British, who came to Malta before Mr. Mintoff's Socialists won power in the 1971 elections.

Mr. Mintoff said that residence permits would be issued from now on only to foreigners falling in one of two categories.

In the first category, a foreigner must bring to Malta without taking it out again a yearly income of not less than \$4,000, or, for a family, \$15,000 for each person above 21 years of age, whichever total is higher.

The settler must have available while in Malta a capital of not less than \$20,000 and cannot work. Persons in this category will be subject to the country's taxation and legal provisions but will be exempted from customs.

Foreigners in the second category must have available in Malta a capital of not less than \$100,000. They are subject to the same provisions as the first category but must pay not less than \$1,000 a year in taxes.

Road Area. British officers said that it was the seventh discovery of arms and ammunition in school grounds of the Catholic area in a month.

"Obviously, the IRA are putting the lives of children at risk," said Maj. Andrew Whitmore, commander of the Royal Green Jackets Battalion, whose troops found the hidden arms.

"If children find these arms and ammunition, they will be tempted to try them. The result could be tragic," Maj. Whitmore said.

A British soldier died today of wounds inflicted by a sniper in Belfast's Catholic Unity Flats apartment project last night.

Pvt. Stanley Evans, 19, was shot while he and an officer talked to residents in a front room of an apartment. He was the 61st person killed in slightly more than three years of Ulster violence.

A Catholic woman, whose hair had been shorn and whose face and body were bruised, stumbled into an army post on the edge of the Catholic Ardoyne District early today. She said that her assailants accused her of passing information to security forces.

Both Mrs. Agnes Griffiths and an army spokesman denied that she had been an informant.

Attacked by Mob Mrs. Griffiths said that a mob first attacked her Saturday night, beating her, shearing her hair off and leaving her tarred and tied to a lamppost. She said that her assailants gave her a second beating late last night.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing acknowledged responsibility for the attack Saturday. It said in a statement that Mrs. Griffiths "was dealt with in a lenient manner and we hope this will be a lesson to other would-be informers."

A bomb blast damaged the tracks of the main Belfast-Dublin rail line near Moore Bridge, just north of the border between Ulster and the Irish Republic.

Life Term in Bombing WINCHESTER, England, Nov. 14 (UPI)—A court here tonight convicted an Irish-born London man of murder in the Feb. 22 bombing of the British Army base in which seven persons died.

The court sentenced Noel Jenkinson, 42, to life imprisonment after finding him guilty on seven counts of murder.

8 Get Death Penalty As Plotters in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 14 (AP)—Eight persons were found guilty today on conspiracy charges and were sentenced to execution by firing squad. The defendants, including a senior law lecturer at the University of Ghana and the press secretary of deposed Premier Kofi Busia, were convicted by a military tribunal on charges of subversion, conspiracy to commit subversion and concealment of subversion.

A ninth person was convicted on the third count only and faces a prison sentence of up to 30 years. The plot allegedly was designed to depose the National Redemption Council, which came to power in a coup last Jan. 13.



Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers in Washington yesterday.

Dayan, in Washington, Agrees With Rogers on Peace Need

(Continued from Page 1)

cautions of the Soviet Union's recent arms shipment to Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Dayan originally had been scheduled to make speeches in New York and Chicago in support of a United Jewish Appeal fundraising campaign for Israel.

But his government, they said, decided it would be useful for him to talk with administration officials right after the election and let it be known he would be receptive to invitations from

certain key officials. They were quickly forthcoming.

Mr. Dayan is long known to have been an advocate of a partial Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal, American officials say.

He is expected to argue on this trip, The Times said, that additional risks would be taken by Israel in such a move and that special weapons, of the kind now sought, would help minimize these risks and perhaps reduce opposition within Israel to a partial withdrawal.

Coptic Church, Homes, Shops Burned at Town Near Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—A church, some homes and several shops have been burned in a resurgence of sectarian conflict between Muslims and Coptic Christians in the town of Khanka, near Cairo, Coptic Church sources said today.

The church was reported to have been destroyed except for the walls and the altar.

The sources said that the attack on the church occurred on Nov. 6, the beginning of the Baram, a Muslim holy feast.

Further attacks on houses and shops belonging to Copts occurred Sunday afternoon, the sources said.

President Anwar Sadat has ordered an immediate government inquiry into the attacks, which were discussed at a meeting between the president and leading legislators in Cairo today.

Pope Shenouda III, head of the Coptic Orthodox Church, ordered 50 priests from Cairo to go to Khanka, about 12 miles from Cairo, to celebrate a protest mass Sunday.

Sources said that the priests were stopped by police outside Khanka and advised to return to Cairo. Their arrival in Khanka might stir up more violence, police told them.

The priests insisted, however, and, finally, were escorted into the town by police.

The mass was held without incident. But after the priests had returned to Cairo, a wave of arson again broke out in which homes and shops of Copts were burned, the sources said.

Police made some arrests but their prisoners were later released on bail, the sources said.

The sources said that Coptic Church officials were angered by the releases and a delegation of priests this morning went to lodge a protest with Egyptian Interior Minister, Mamdouh Salem.

He was given a full report on the attacks by the delegation, who called for tighter security for the Copts in Khanka.

Prime Minister Opens Campaign In Australia

SYDNEY, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Prime Minister William McMahon opened his Liberal party's election campaign today by pledging closer links with the United States and Britain and developing relations with China and the Soviet Union.

Australians will go to the polls in federal elections on Dec. 2 to choose a new House of Representatives. It is Mr. McMahon's first election since he assumed the party leadership two years ago.

He devoted part of his speech to attacking foreign policies outlined by the opposition Labor party leader, Gough Whitlam.

Mr. McMahon said that Australia must strengthen its links with the United States, Britain and New Zealand. Labor, he said, "would lead the teeth of the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) defense pact, abandon SEATO, withdraw from Malaysia and Singapore and would reduce the army dangerously below strength by the abolition of national (military) service."

"We will honor all those treaties and arrangements," Mr. McMahon said.

NATO 6 to Pool Cleaner Car Data

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Six members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization signed an agreement today to cooperate on the development of a low-pollution automobile engine.

The agreement specifically called only for an exchange of information and an annual symposium. But Robert Fri, deputy administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, predicted "collaborative projects, possibly including work on a battery-operated car."

The agreement was signed by the United States, Britain, Italy, France, West Germany and the Netherlands—the big auto-making nations in NATO—during a meeting of the Committee on the Challenges of a Modern Society, an anti-pollution agency.

Mr. Fri said the U.S. government would pass on information it receives from U.S. auto firms about their work on pollution-free engines.

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Nixon Is Seen Emphasizing Economics

Strong World Role Goal of Reshuffle

(Continued from Page 1)

though, nationalistic approach Mr. Nixon would prefer rather than the more cooperative or internationalist approach some other government officials prefer.

The President personally has been intensely interested in foreign economic policy for some time, and it was he who established the Office for International Economic Affairs and brought Peter G. Peterson, now Secretary of Commerce, into the administration.

It is widely recognized that economic and monetary affairs will be basic in the second Nixon administration. Mr. Kissinger signaled as much a few weeks ago when he announced the President will concentrate after the election on relations with Europe. European leaders were told that 1973 will be the year of Europe. Nearly all European issues now revolve around economic and monetary problems.

A presidential visit to Europe early in the next year is a distinct possibility, but a series of meetings with Europe's leaders in Washington or at mutually convenient locations is a possible alternative.

One of the questions to be decided before the meetings can be arranged is whether the approach will be nation-to-nation or by the United States to the European community.

Individual Basis One group in the government maintains that the only way to get anything accomplished is by working, as the President is accustomed to doing, with individual heads of government on an individual basis. Only the heads of government have the power to make decisions, this group argues, and the President is most effective in direct dealings with them.

Another group maintains that the proper approach to these complex and delicate issues must be between the United States as a government and the European Economic Community in Brussels.

With their arrival, the total amount of American arms rushed here within about a month will include: 60 to 70 tanks, 80 to 100 armored personnel carriers, 40 to 60 105-mm guns, a dozen of the 155-mm artillery pieces and eight of the very long-range 175-mm guns.

The buildup of the South Vietnamese Air Force is already completed, the officials report, with roughly 30 C-130 transports, 60 A-1H light attack jets, 120 P-51 fighters plus older A-1 attack planes and scores of helicopters already delivered. Tons of ammunition, spare parts and communications equipment were also airlifted here.

"I think we are going to leave them in a very good shape," says one official of the supply buildup. "But then you have all the intangibles of will and determination," a reference to the about-the-willness of the South Vietnamese to fight alone against the Communists if necessary.

"On the other hand," the official adds, "we have probably

always underestimated the South Vietnamese. I can't think of a time when we put strain on them that they weren't able to take up the slack."

Military officials claim that the U.S. arms buildup here, especially of the ground equipment, is not meant to add more divisions to the army, but is primarily to replace heavy losses of armor and artillery suffered by the South in the early days of the Communist offensive last spring.

While noting that there is no precise information on just how much new supplies are funneling into North Vietnam and then moving toward the South, military officials say that the Communist resupply effort appears to be considerably less than the amount of U.S. supplies pumped in here in recent weeks.

"They are getting hundreds of thousands of tons of food from China over a period of months now," one official says, "and we have tanks and 130-mm guns moving down the panhandle" in the lower portions of North Vietnam.

"But as of now," he adds, "I have not seen any quantity of it."

Styles Differ In Bonn Race

(Continued from Page 1)

speakers, and the crowds respond thunderously. It is much different from the Barzel rallies, at which the candidate comes on with soft-sell phrases, such as his accusation of galloping unemployment under the Social Democrats.

The latest public opinion polls show the two parties neck and neck. But the small Free Democratic party, which provided Mr. Brandt with his coalition edge for three years, is apparently gaining enough to put the coalition into power with a working margin of six to a dozen seats in the 498-member Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

The big issue in the last week has been the treaty normalizing relations between West Germany and East Germany, which was initiated in Bonn last Wednesday by the Brandt government.

It took Mr. Barzel by surprise and he is openly bitter that it is distracting attention from his own favorite theme of "home-made inflation"—an increase in prices of 6.4 percent since last year.

Bonn, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Today Mr. Barzel said he suspects the government of playing "a spurious game with marked cards" in its presentation of the East-West German treaty to the West German electorate.

A reading of the text gives the impression that a double-talk game is being played," he said at an election rally in the Bavarian town of Rothenburg.

"What has been published of the treaty and its accompanying documents in Bonn is different from what is being published in East Germany."

He said 10 important documents expanding and clarifying the treaty initiated in Bonn last week still have not been published in East Germany.

The treaty governing future relations between the rival states has emerged as a key card in Chancellor Brandt's campaign. The opposition has avoided taking a stand for or against the treaty.



HEAVY AND SMART—Crewmen lifting 500-pound laser-guided bomb to wing of American bomber recently on the carrier, USS America, on station off Vietnam coast. The "smart" bombs are used on pinpoint targets in Vietnam.

U.S. Supply Rush to Saigon Seen Completed in Two Weeks

By Michael Getler

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The rush of additional American arms to South Vietnam in advance of a cease-fire will be completed within the next week or two, according to U.S. military officials.

Forty to 50 tanks, 30 to 35 armored personnel carriers, 20 to 30 105-mm howitzers and about a dozen 155-mm long-range guns are now en route here and will be delivered within the next two weeks, the officials here say.

With their arrival, the total amount of American arms rushed here within about a month will include: 60 to 70 tanks, 80 to 100 armored personnel carriers, 40 to 60 105-mm guns, a dozen of the 155-mm artillery pieces and eight of the very long-range 175-mm guns.

The buildup of the South Vietnamese Air Force is already completed, the officials report, with roughly 30 C-130 transports, 60 A-1H light attack jets, 120 P-51 fighters plus older A-1 attack planes and scores of helicopters already delivered. Tons of ammunition, spare parts and communications equipment were also airlifted here.

"I think we are going to leave them in a very good shape," says one official of the supply buildup. "But then you have all the intangibles of will and determination," a reference to the about-the-willness of the South Vietnamese to fight alone against the Communists if necessary.

"On the other hand," the official adds, "we have probably

always underestimated the South Vietnamese. I can't think of a time when we put strain on them that they weren't able to take up the slack."

Military officials claim that the U.S. arms buildup here, especially of the ground equipment, is not meant to add more divisions to the army, but is primarily to replace heavy losses of armor and artillery suffered by the South in the early days of the Communist offensive last spring.

While noting that there is no precise information on just how much new supplies are funneling into North Vietnam and then moving toward the South, military officials say that the Communist resupply effort appears to be considerably less than the amount of U.S. supplies pumped in here in recent weeks.

"They are getting hundreds of thousands of tons of food from China over a period of months now," one official says, "and we have tanks and 130-mm guns moving down the panhandle" in the lower portions of North Vietnam.

"But as of now," he adds, "I have not seen any quantity of it."

Thao Flying Back to Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Thao's arrival that he was meeting with Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and that the two men had had a "very cordial and friendly" conversation. Mr. Thao was expected to leave for Moscow tomorrow.

Although Mr. Ziegler said yesterday that another meeting with the South Vietnamese would be necessary following Mr. Kissinger's talks with Mr. Thao, he tried today to play down any differences that Gen. Hahn might have had in Saigon with President Nguyen Van Thieu. He said their talks had been "cordial and constructive."

In a statement at the Saigon airport, Mr. Lam said that there remained a number of points to be cleared up. He refused to say when an agreement might be signed, asserting that negotiations would "have to continue to make the necessary changes."

The changes referred to would amend the draft agreement made public by Hanoi Oct. 28. At the time Hanoi referred to it as a final accord and demanded that it be signed by Oct. 31, but in the broadcast today Hanoi agreed to the "additional" meetings requested by the United States.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegate to the Paris peace talks, charged today that the U.S. "delaying tactics" had threatened to "reduce to zero any chances for peace."

Meeting with a group of newsmen, Mrs. Binh again asked questions about North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, and said that the "liberation forces" would stay in place when the cease-fire was signed. The presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam has been one of the principal Saigon objections to the draft peace agreement.

Reds' Program On Laos Agenda

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—The Laotian and Paoist Lao delegations to the peace talks here today agreed to discuss the Communists' five-point program in their next session, conference officials said.

This had been agreed in principle before the talks began last month but the talks had been deadlocked over procedural matters during the last four sessions.

The Paoist Lao five-point program includes a call for the withdrawal of foreign military personnel.

Pentagon Moves Close Bases For Economy

Proposal Delayed Until After Election

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The Pentagon said yesterday that it may have to close military bases to save money.

Chairman Robert L. F. D. Flie, of the House A. Services subcommittee dealing with military real estate had the bases before the election, such closings were likely.

Also, the Navy's top leaders had drafted plans to close shore installations to free money to build ships.

But during the election campaign, base-closing proposals shelved as Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird made a poll issue of the way the proposed McGovern defense budget would force reductions at military stations.

Yesterday, at the morning briefing at the Pentagon, J. W. Friedman, Defense Department spokesman, said that he was in the works for closing number of installations. He did not name them, but ported closings as "possible" actions.

Mr. Friedman linked the \$1.5 billion fiscal 1973 budget that Mr. Laird told Congress his department would absorb.

The Army's main savings facilities and manpower costs expected to come from closing a number of small A supply depots.

As for the Navy, it has to ship to maintain and thus expected to close shipyards both the East and West Coast.

With the election defeat of Margaret Chase Smith, rank Republican on the Senate Art Services Committee, the close of the Portsmouth, N.H., shipyard may be more politically palatable.

The Air Force has a number of bases on its list where decisions could be made, but declined yesterday to identify any of the possibilities. Now the Air Force has sent a number of C-130A transports to Vietnam for the planes are ill to be closed—with Willow Gr. Pa., one such possibility.

Catholic Bishop In U.S. Renew Amnesty Appeal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops yesterday renewed the plea that the government be lenient in granting pardons to young men convicted for conscientious resistance to the draft.

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, made his request in a speech opening the 15th annual meeting of the bishops here.

Cardinal Krol said that his commendation was prompted by the apparent "drawing to end" of the Vietnam war and conviction that "need to be charity with justice" called for the limited amnesty he proposed.

The bishops first urged amnesty for draft-law violators not deserters; a second group of civil authorities grant pardon to convictions occurred under the Selective Service Act, with the understanding that sincere conscientious objectors should remain open to principle to some form of service to the community.

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Under New Fire

Govern Again Asks Delay
Love to Oust Westwood

STON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A demand for the right day that Jean Love, Democratic challenger, said today that she would defend her seat and advised Democrats over her over-riding defeat to be making a decision.

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LA MO, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A columnist Jack Anderson said today that Sen. George McGovern, who said "we will keep on the downward trend" unless a new team is installed in Democratic headquarters.

Sen. Hollings, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, which dispenses campaign funds to Senate candidates, offered no name for a possible successor.

At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where he is vacationing, Sen. McGovern was questioned about the demand yesterday by the Democratic governors of Arkansas, Florida, Minnesota, Maryland and Maine that Mrs. Westwood tender her resignation. He said any decision about her future should be postponed.

It would be better to take a look at it some time after the first of the year rather than to jump to quick conclusions," he said.

"It would be a rather unusual procedure for a chairman to serve three or four months and be asked to resign."

He thought she did an effective job during the campaign. It is in the interest of recommending the party, a majority of the [Democratic National] Committee comes to feel that a change ought to be made, they could always do that."

Sen. McGovern said he had not talked to Mrs. Westwood since the election. He contradicted what she told reporters at a news conference Thursday. She said she had spoken to him and he supported her in her refusal to step aside. He said he would "reserve judgment" on any active role in her behalf.

She was installed as Sen. McGovern's hand-picked chairman the day after he accepted the presidential nomination last July.

Among those who have been mentioned as possible successors are Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has served twice as national chairman; Gov. Warren Hearnes of Missouri; former Gov. Robert McNamara of South Carolina; Joseph Changle, New York State Democratic chairman; and Robert Strauss of Texas, party treasurer during Mr. O'Brien's last term.

The punishment meted out to the others ranged from fines to reduction in rank and extra duties, the spokesman said.

The seamen appeared in a steady stream before Capt. Robert McKenzie, commanding officer of North Island Naval Air Station, to which they were assigned. Earlier, they stood for eight hours near the Constellation but refused an order to go aboard as civilian attorneys talked with naval officers.

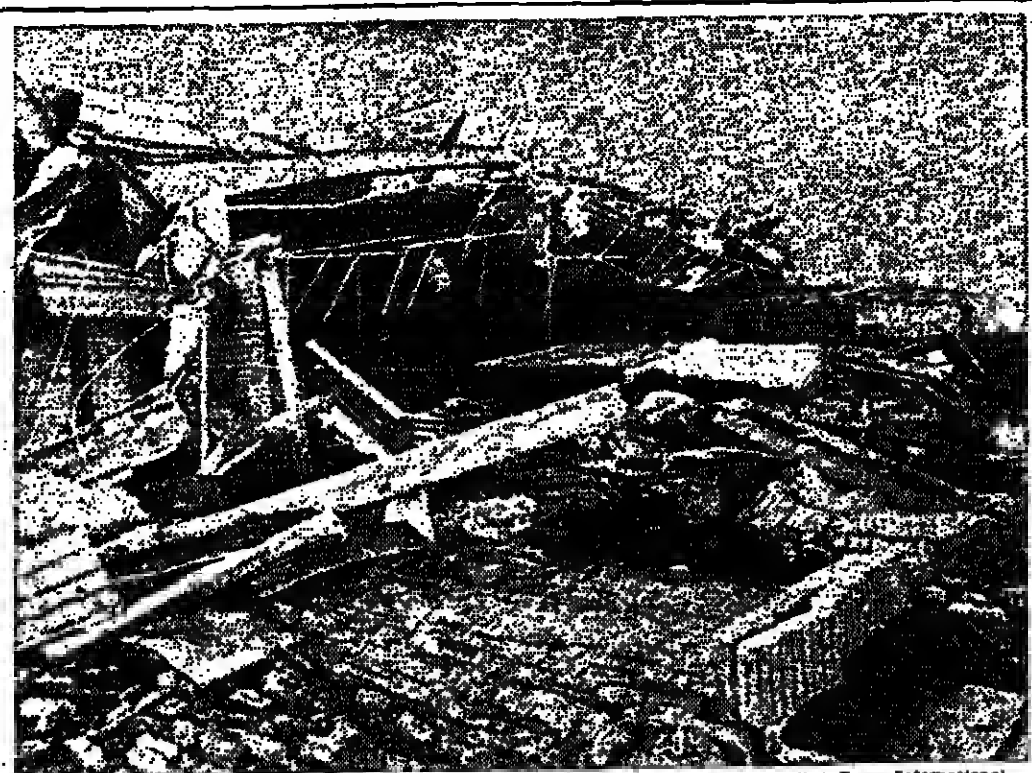
Individual counseling by Human Resources personnel was started, meanwhile, in what the Navy said was an attempt to resolve the situation.

In Washington, meanwhile, House Armed Services chairman F. Edward Hebert, D., La., announced the establishment of a special subcommittee to investigate "alleged racial and disciplinary problems" on the Constellation and the carrier Kitty Hawk.

"I share the concern of many members of Congress over the apparent breakdown of discipline in the United States Navy," Rep. Hebert said in making the announcement yesterday.

The seamen were put ashore last Thursday following an outbreak of racial troubles aboard ships on duty in the Vietnam war zone. They were assigned to a "temporary beach detachment" without any reference to racial troubles.

The following day, they refused an order to return to the ship, accusing the Navy of attempting to "lure the men aboard in order to take reprisals."



Dallas restaurant destroyed in high winds and thunderstorms that battered the city.

At Least 7 Die as Storm Cuts Through Middle of U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A savage storm raged through the middle of the nation last night and early today, cutting a path of death and destruction from the Great Lakes to Texas.

At least seven persons were killed and scores were injured in blizzards, tornadoes and high winds spawned by the storm. One death was attributed to a

Midwestern snowstorm that clogged roads, stranded motorists, and forced the closing of airports. A 30-year-old mother of six was electrocuted when she fell on a snow-covered power line in Fairbury, Neb.

At its southern reaches, the storm spawned tornadoes and violent winds, sweeping eastward through the Gulf states and leaving at least two persons

dead and at least 30 others injured in southwest and central Texas. Damage was estimated in excess of a million dollars.

A second storm moving inland from the Pacific Ocean lashed portions of California with high winds, heavy rains and snow.

Heavy rains borne by strong winds deluged portions of the East.

Estimated Damage

The Interior Department has estimated the damage caused by the seven-day Indian occupation at \$52.8 million in destroyed property, lost or damaged records, structural damage to the building, lost hours for employees and pilfered or damaged paintings and artifacts.

In Oklahoma City, meanwhile, representatives from 47 Oklahoma Indian tribes adopted a 14-point "position paper" calling for the rebuilding of the BIA and the resignation of Interior Department and BIA officials responsible for failing to prevent takeover of the building.

"We don't want the American people to equate these destructive incidents with the working, voting, taxpaying Indians represented here," said Tulsa lawyer Bruce Townsend, chairman of the Delaware Tribal Business Committee and a spokesman for the group.

The Indian tribal leaders also called for a congressional investigation of the takeover and urged the government to take the steps necessary to recover records stolen from the BIA building.

Gen. Harold G. Moore, commanding general of Fort Ord, and can be appealed to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

The jury began deliberations yesterday. It returned its verdict after hearing again parts of the testimony given by warrant officer Otis Hensley, an Army crime lab technician, who linked a grenade pin found on Smith with a grenade lever found near the scene of the explosion.

His opinion was disputed by three defense witnesses, who testified that they made their comparisons by other means and that they had doubts whether the pin and lever matched.

The attempted murder charges had accused Smith of intending to kill his commanding officer, Capt. Randall Rigby, and 1st Sgt. Billie E. Willis. In testimony, Smith accused Capt. Rigby of being prejudiced.

He was found guilty of assaulting the other MP, S. Sgt. Jerry S. Smith.

Possible Penalty

The conviction on the single assault charge carries a maximum penalty of one year at hard labor, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all charges and reduction to lowest enlisted rank.

Smith showed no emotion when the verdict was read. He stood and saluted the president of the court, then embraced members of his family and his attorney, Jack M. Smith.

The jury's decision automatically will be reviewed by Maj.

NAACP Official Discounts Effect Of Nixon Vote

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (WP).—The chief Washington lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the largest U.S. civil rights organization, said here yesterday that last week's sweeping electoral victory by President Nixon should not be read as a "landslide in favor of bigotry."

Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington bureau and also legislative chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, said.

"It would be a very serious mistake to think the President has carte blanche to go for all kinds of racism or school busing laws."

"We have the power in Congress to stop the President if he wants to retreat on civil rights. We are not operating from a position of weakness. We have the votes to defeat a constitutional amendment against school busing in Congress."

He said it would have been "stupid" for blacks to support Mr. Nixon because the President has encouraged anti-school-busing legislation, "emasculated" civil rights laws and failed to enforce fair housing laws.

20 Killed by Boulder

TAIPEI, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Twenty persons, mostly students, were killed and 17 seriously injured when a huge boulder crashed into a tour bus and sent it plunging 800 feet to a rocky beach, the Central News Agency reported today. The accident occurred last night about 110 miles southwest of Taipei on a road that had just been cleared of debris from a landslide.

Manila Lifts AP Curbs

MANILA, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Philippine government today lifted six-day-old restrictions on news distribution by the Associated Press. The government announced the ban on Nov. 8 after what was officially described as the agency's "violation of press guidelines" set by martial law authorities.

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Justice Dept. Americans, French Prepare
Probes Indian For Dives Into Atlantic Rift
Art Return

31 of 600 Stolen Paintings Recovered

By Raul Ramirez

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).

The Justice Department began an investigation yesterday into the return of 31 of the 600 paintings taken from the Bureau of Indian Affairs building during its occupation and ransacking by a group of Indians last week.

The paintings, most of them apparently intact, were given to the YMCA Saturday by an unidentified Indian for return to the Interior Department.

But Interior Department officials, who had earlier agreed to accept the paintings, were instructed by the office of Deputy Attorney General Ralph E. Erickson not to pick up the items.

Instead, Justice Department investigators took custody of the paintings and an accompanying inventory list late yesterday afternoon.

YMCA official Frank Kiehne said the paintings were returned by an Indian "who has nothing to do with any organized Indian group" and he said he understood the Indian "hopes paintings such as these will be displayed around our country." He refused to reveal any other details of the transaction.

Estimated Damage

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The Alvin is to take part in an international project that has been likened to a Jules Verne adventure. Two French submersibles and the Alvin are to explore the rift valley, where volcanic eruptions, submarine geysers and frequent earthquakes are believed to mark the tearing apart of the Atlantic floor.

The so-called FAMOUS project (for French-American Mid-Ocean Undersea Study) is to reach its climax in the summer of 1974, when some 40 dives into the rift are projected.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Washington and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts announced plans yesterday for the project, some details of which became known last summer.

Since then preliminary surveys of the area, 300 miles south of the Azores, have been carried out by ships and aircraft. Further surveys are planned next year.

French Role

Last month French scientists stated to take part in the dives visited volcanic areas of Iceland thought to resemble those they will encounter on the ocean floor.

The French bathyscaphe Archimede and the French submersible SP-3000 will take part in the dives with the Alvin. A number of surface ships will lend support.

The Archimede is the only one of the three now capable of descending into the deepest pits of the rift valley, some 12,000 feet below the surface. However, with its new sphere, to be installed this winter, the Alvin should be able to go almost that far down.

The average depth of the valley is only 7,200 feet, well within range of all three craft.

Various special instruments are being developed, both for sea-floor navigation and sampling.

In the black, murky depths, visibility will be limited to a few dozen yards, and sonic beacons will have to be dropped by the submersibles if they wish to find spots of special interest on later dives.

Training for Dives

Training programs for the international diving crews have been initiated. In August a French scientist took part in practice dives aboard the Alvin in the Gulf of Maine, and further

practice dives are planned in all three submersibles.

The new theory of the earth that sees its surface divided into great, moving plates has focused special attention on the mid-ocean rifts. It is there that, according to the theory, the plates are being pulled apart and molten rock is rising to fill the gaps.

It is also there that, it is now believed, extremely hot water deep in the rift valley floors extracts metals and then either erupts in submarine geysers or penetrates cracks in the rock to deposit veins of ore. It is suspected that many of the world's ore veins were produced in this manner.

Hence the submersibles will seek out such geysers and try to sample their water.

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The average depth of the valley is only 7,200 feet, well within range of all three craft.

Various special instruments are being developed, both for sea-floor navigation and sampling.

In the black, murky depths, visibility will be limited to a few dozen yards, and sonic beacons will have to be dropped by the submersibles if they wish to find spots of special interest on later dives.

Training for Dives

Training programs for the international diving crews have been initiated. In August a French scientist took part in practice dives aboard the Alvin in the Gulf of Maine, and further

practice dives are planned in all three submersibles.

The new theory of the earth that sees its surface divided into great, moving plates has focused special attention on the mid-ocean rifts. It is there that, according to the theory, the plates are being pulled apart and molten rock is rising to fill the gaps.

It is also there that, it is now believed, extremely hot water deep in the rift valley floors extracts metals and then either erupts in submarine geysers or penetrates cracks in the rock to deposit veins of ore. It is suspected that many of the world's ore veins were produced in this manner.

Hence the submersibles will seek out such geysers and try to sample their water.

Philippines Will Try Top Reds in Absentia

MANILA, Nov. 14 (UPI).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos signed a martial-law decree yesterday to allow military tribunals to try in absentia leaders of the outlawed Communist party of the Philippines.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad said the first targets are the leaders of the dissident movement led by Jose Maria Sison, 31, CFP chairman, and his military commander, Lt. Victor Corpus. He said others include 50 youth activists who are still at large after they were accused of subversion a year ago. Some of those accused were reported to be on the China mainland.

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Philippines Will Try Top Reds in Absentia

MANILA, Nov. 14 (

GM Recall on Steering

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (AP).—General Motors said yesterday it is recalling 155,000 intermediate-sized 1973 models to correct a steering mechanism problem that could lead to loss of steering control over the right-front wheel. Included in the recall are Chevrolet Chevelles and El Caminos, Buick Century models, the Oldsmobile Cutlass series, Pontiac Le Mans, Grand Prix and Grand Am models and Sprints.

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Illegal Dispensing of Methadone

Washington Doctor Sentenced in Drug Case

By J. Y. Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—Dr. Thomas W. Moore Jr., who said that he has treated more than 25,000 drug addicts, was sentenced to 15 to 45 years in prison and fines totaling \$150,000 yesterday for illegally dispensing methadone.

In handing down the sentence, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell declared that "in my view, this is not a medical case." He

said that he regarded Dr. Moore as "a major narcotics drug pusher who deliberately went against the law."

The judge also imposed a 12-year "special parole term" on the 39-year-old physician, sentencing him to an additional 3 months in prison for an incident in which he went to Denmark in violation of a court order and revoked his license to practice medicine.

At Judge Gesell's direction, the prisoner, who heard the sentence with no outward show of emotion, was taken after sentencing to the federal reformatory at Petersburg, Va.

Benefits Cited

In an almost inaudible voice, Dr. Moore told the judge before sentencing that he had dispensed methadone to prevent persons from committing the "dehumanizing acts" associated with heroin addiction.

"These patients who did exactly as directed benefited," he said. Methadone is an addictive chemical that is used to help relieve addiction to heroin. During Dr. Moore's trial, Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent R. Alto asserted that the Washington physician made "well over a quarter of a million dollars" by "selling" the substance in one 22-week period last year.

Edwin C. Brown Jr., Dr. Moore's attorney, said after yesterday's sentencing that the case would be appealed.

Meanwhile, Dr. Moore still faces trial in District of Columbia Superior Court next month on a

charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Judge Gesell did not mention methadone during the sentencing and declined to talk to reporters later. A debate now is raging about the use of methadone. Proponents claim that it reduces the symptoms of drug addiction and thereby reduces the crime that often accompanies it. Opponents say that it is as addictive as heroin and does not treat the root causes of addiction.

Guilty on 22 Counts

On Oct. 21, a jury found the doctor guilty of 22 of 38 counts charging violations of federal narcotics laws.

In announcing the sentence, Judge Gesell said that he was giving Dr. Moore five to 15 years in prison on each of 14 counts involving the selling of methadone to adults. These sentences would run concurrently, the judge said. In addition, the judge fined the prisoner \$5,000 on each of these counts for a total of \$70,000.

Judge Gesell sentenced Dr. Moore to 10-year to 30-year terms for eight counts of selling methadone to minors. These terms would run concurrently, the judge said, but they would not begin until the terms for violations concerning adults were completed. The judge fined Dr. Moore \$10,000 on each of the counts involving minors.

Thus, he faces sentences totaling 15 to 45 years, plus three months for the contempt-of-court violation arising out of the trip to Denmark.

R.I. Town Opts
For Fiery Green

TIVERTON, R.I., Nov. 14 (AP).—The Tiverton Town Council has decided that the town's new fire engine will be painted lime green.

The council voted unanimously last night to abandon the traditional red when Fire Chief Melvin E. Sandford suggested a green truck on the basis of recent safety studies.

"Red shows up black at night, green reflects the light better," the chief said.

16,000 Prisoners,
Half Italy's Total,
Awaiting Trial

ROME, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—About 16,000 Italian prisoners, more than half the country's jail population, were still awaiting trial last July 31, Italy's Central Institute of Statistics reported today.

The institute put the exact figure on that date at 16,282, and said this accounted for 51.7 percent of all prisoners in Italy.

Criminal cases here take an average of about three years to run their course, and Italian law provides for a maximum of four years of preventive detention.

Italian investigating magistrates have threatened a work-to-rule slowdown if their conditions are not improved, enabling them to speed up their work.

Margaret Webster, 67, Actress, Director

LONDON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Margaret Webster, 67, an actress and stage director, died here yesterday.

Miss Webster first appeared on the English stage in 1924 and her career both in Britain and the United States had the distinction that might be expected of the fourth generation of a prominent theatrical family.

She was born in New York City, where her father, Ben Webster, was on the stage. Her mother was actress Dame May Whitty. Miss Webster played many Shakespearean roles in the 30s and in the next decade turned to directing. In the late 1930s in New York City, she directed "Richard III," "Hamlet" and "Henry IV."

She also directed the Lumis in "The Seagull" and "Family Portrait" with Judith Anderson.

UNESCO Urges Israel
To Save Monuments

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—The UNESCO general conference yesterday urged Israel to refrain from altering monuments in Jerusalem and other territories it seized from the Arabs after the six-day war in 1967.

The resolution, which was submitted by 27 countries, mostly Arab, called upon Israel to "take the necessary measures for the scrupulous preservation of all sites, buildings and other cultural properties, especially in the old city of Jerusalem, and to desist from any alteration of the features of the city, as well as from any archaeological excavations."

Obituaries

China Orders 8 M.
British Trident Je

HATFIELD, England, 1 (UPI).—China has ordered more Trident three-engine missile jets to go with already on order, Hawkley Aviation said yesterday.

The company made a announcement as the China bazaar in London took the first of the Trident liners China ordered eight order was worth more than \$1 million on top of the \$15 million for the original 12.

Hawley said the order was worth more than \$1 million on top of the \$15 million for the original 12.

He was a graduate of College in 1933 and of University Medical College in 1937.

Mr. Koenig was regarded expert in the diagnosis and treatment of botulism. He was a member of the George Washington University School of Medicine, a division of infectious diseases in the department of medicine.

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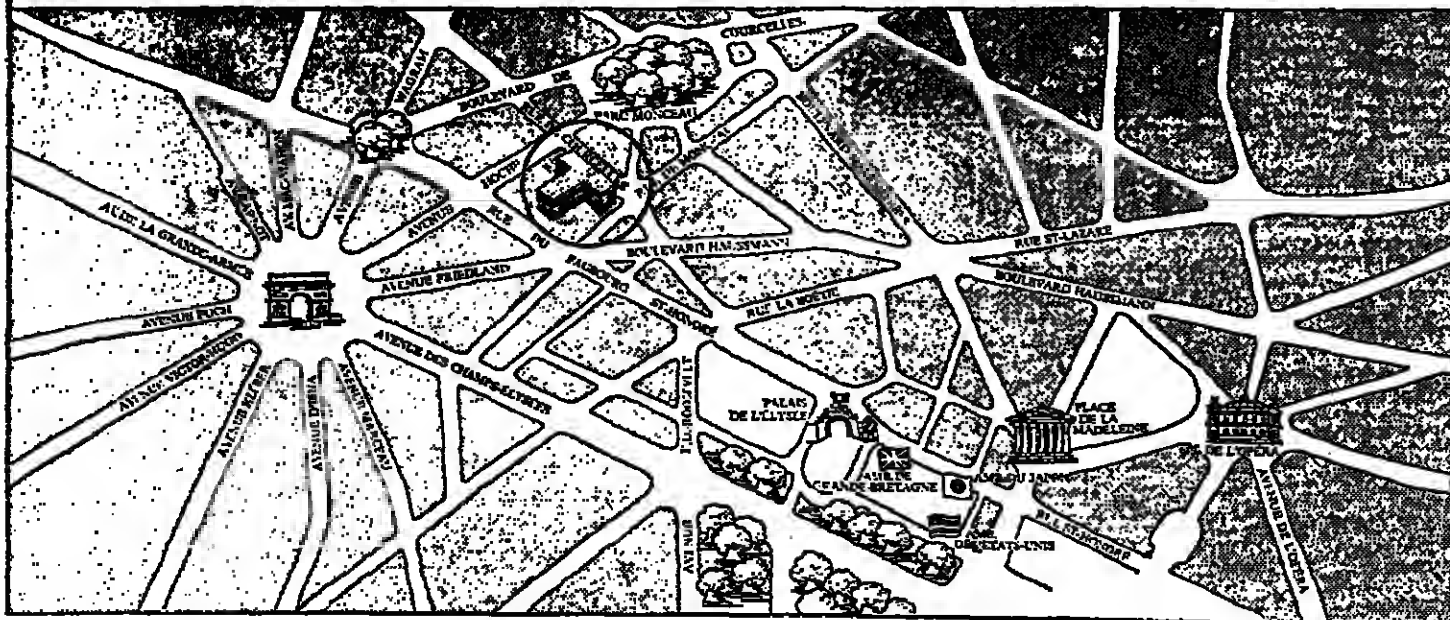
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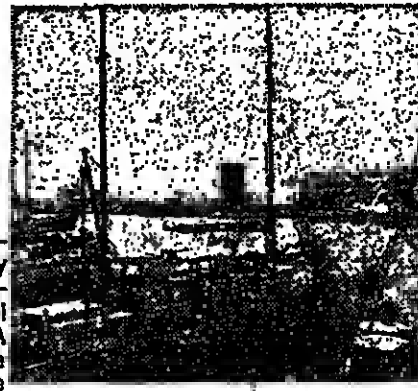
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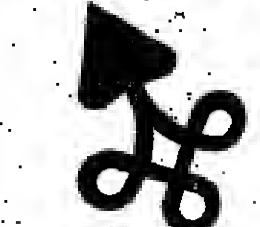
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The Democrats Regroup

In the wake of the Nixon landslide—and the Democratic congressional victories that accompanied it—the Democratic party is beginning to regroup. Its members have no reason to despair, their position is better than that of the Republicans after the Goldwater debacle only eight years ago, but from organizational and ideological standpoints they have much to consider.

It seems doubtful that Sen. McGovern, despite his titanic standing as head of the party, will exercise any dominant leadership. He not only went down to a bruising personal defeat after shaking up the party structure along his own lines, but he does not seem to have much confidence in the traditional Democratic party anyway—he is not sure "how you accommodate within one party the kind of forces that would win the approval of John Connally and the people supporting me, whether they really belong in the same party."

This is good logic but bad current politics. The major American parties have evolved along lines that constitute a confusing mixture of ideas and geography, in which some Republicans can be more liberal than some Democrats, and in which one party's platform can be stolen by successful rivals.

It is curious that the growth of the presidential primary system and the attempt by the McGovern Democrats to create conventions that would be mathematically precise in reflecting minority viewpoints, resulted in a candidate who failed to serve this crystallizing purpose. The leading Democrats, notably those governors who are now trying to recast

the national committee, would apparently like to backtrack, and return to methods of selecting candidates that provide more scope for the judgment of the convention—and, of course, more power for the leaders.

The task will not be an easy one, particularly since there are signs that the old, inchoate, party arrangements may in fact be aligning themselves in more distinctly ideological array.

The test of this will come in the South. It has always had a peculiar position in the Democratic party, its leadership ranging from respectable conservatism of the Connally brand to populist conservatism of the Wallace kind. But neither of these can really be defined geographically any longer, and liberalism of the Northern kind is in evidence below the Mason and Dixon Line. Once the Republican party is solidly established down there—and this process is well under way—many of the anomalies of the party system in the United States may disappear.

But this is not likely to happen within the next four years, and while George McGovern may eventually be proved right in his doubts about the traditional democracy, he is in this, as in other things, ahead of his time. Moreover, it is not only the imbedded leadership that may resist the change: a division of a huge and highly diverse nation into ideological confrontations carries its own threat. There is much to be said for undogmatic, illogical pragmatism in serving the welfare of more than 200 millions of the most complex population on earth.

To Curb Hijackers, Improve Ties With Havana

Somehow passing the hijack screening, three armed men boarded and commandeered a Southern Airways jet in Birmingham Friday, picked up \$2 million in ransom at one stop, forced the pilot to take off at another although the FBI had shot out the plane's tires, wounded the co-pilot, and finally landed on foam in Havana. The public should learn at once what flaw in the hijack screening let the three men board. The FBI must explain why it took the considerable risk of starting to shoot. The media must ask themselves whether, by their play-by-play reporting of the 29-hour, 4,000-mile adventure, they did not scare or embolden the hijackers to act more rashly than they otherwise might. It seems a miracle no one was killed.

In the end, however, hijacking comes down to what the hijackers do in the end. No one can safely predict what angry and unbalanced men will do. But one can say that, if hijackers knew they had no haven, it could not fail to affect their calculations. For hijackings in the Western Hemisphere, of course, the commonest haven sought is Cuba.

Now, Fidel Castro has been far from all bad on the matter. He has quietly shipped some American hijackers back through Canada and made life so miserable for others that they have tried to depart. Cuba's ideological compulsion to remain open to political southerners, however, and the notion still afloat that Cuba is about the only place to go, have drawn hijackers to Havana nonetheless. The past weekend's incident followed by only two weeks the flight to Cuba by a group including two Washington men linked to a double murder in an Arlington bank. One hopes Cuba will return

all criminal hijackers in due time, but the fact is the problem of return would not keep arising if planes were not hijacked and directed there in the first place.

The plain requirement is a known public firm guarantee of no haven for criminal hijackers in Cuba. There is only one effective way to secure such a guarantee and that is for Cuban-American political relations to be normalized. Good sense and the whole drift of international affairs commands such a development anyway. It becomes increasingly an anachronism in a time of détente for Washington and Havana to remain at political sword's point. Hijacking provides what should be the clinching argument—a good nonpolitical argument, at that.

From President Nixon, however, comes the stiff, stale old diplomacy. He told the Washington Star-News last week there would be "no change whatever" in his Cuban policy "unless and until—and I do not anticipate this will happen—Castro changes his policy toward Latin America and the United States." Why is Mr. Nixon so hardnosed? These days his administration neither tries to demonstrate that Castro is "exporting revolution" nor contends Cuba is lending itself to intolerable Soviet military purposes. Officials pressed to justify the Nixon policy are reduced to citing harsh boiler-plate rhetoric sounded by Castro in such unlikely precincts as Bulgaria. President Nixon, as some reports say, may indeed have it in mind to improve relations with Cuba—the Florida vote is in—but evidently he wants Fidel to come to him on hands and knees. Negotiating, it's called.

It's an attitude as unworthy of a great nation as it is unnecessary for a re-elected chief executive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reconciliation in Chile?

President Allende of Chile has clearly rebuffed the extremists in his own Socialist party by appointing three military officers to his cabinet and bringing an end to the 27-day strike that was crippling the country's economy. It is too early, however, to infer that Dr. Allende intends to move beyond this toward a policy of national reconciliation, or even a *modus vivendi* with his aroused opposition.

The strike, which began with truck owners and drivers determined to block a state takeover of their industry, confronted Dr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition with its gravest crisis in two years of power. It accelerated a polarization of Chilean politics that will be difficult to reverse.

Ignoring the strident counsel of his own party, which opposed any negotiation with the strikers and their supporters, Dr. Allende reorganized his cabinet with the obvious intention of restoring both order and public confidence in the government. To the key post of Interior Minister he brought Gen. Carlos Prats, commander-in-chief of the

army, who promptly called in the strike leaders for talks that ended the work stoppages. Gen. Prats threatened "severe action" if the strike continued; but he promised that the government would leave the trucking industry in private hands, protect storekeepers and small businesses from takeover by leftist groups, return property requisitioned during the strike and take no reprisals against strikers.

Dr. Allende has established a questionable precedent by bringing active military officers into the cabinet; but he and most of the opposition clearly saw this as preferable to a continued drift toward civil war. If he will now extend the area of negotiation to the opposition parties, particularly the Christian Democrats, he can move Chile out of constitutional crisis and insure the continuation of his government. This will mean calling a halt to headlong nationalization and socialization; he has never had a mandate from the voters for that kind of program in any event.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

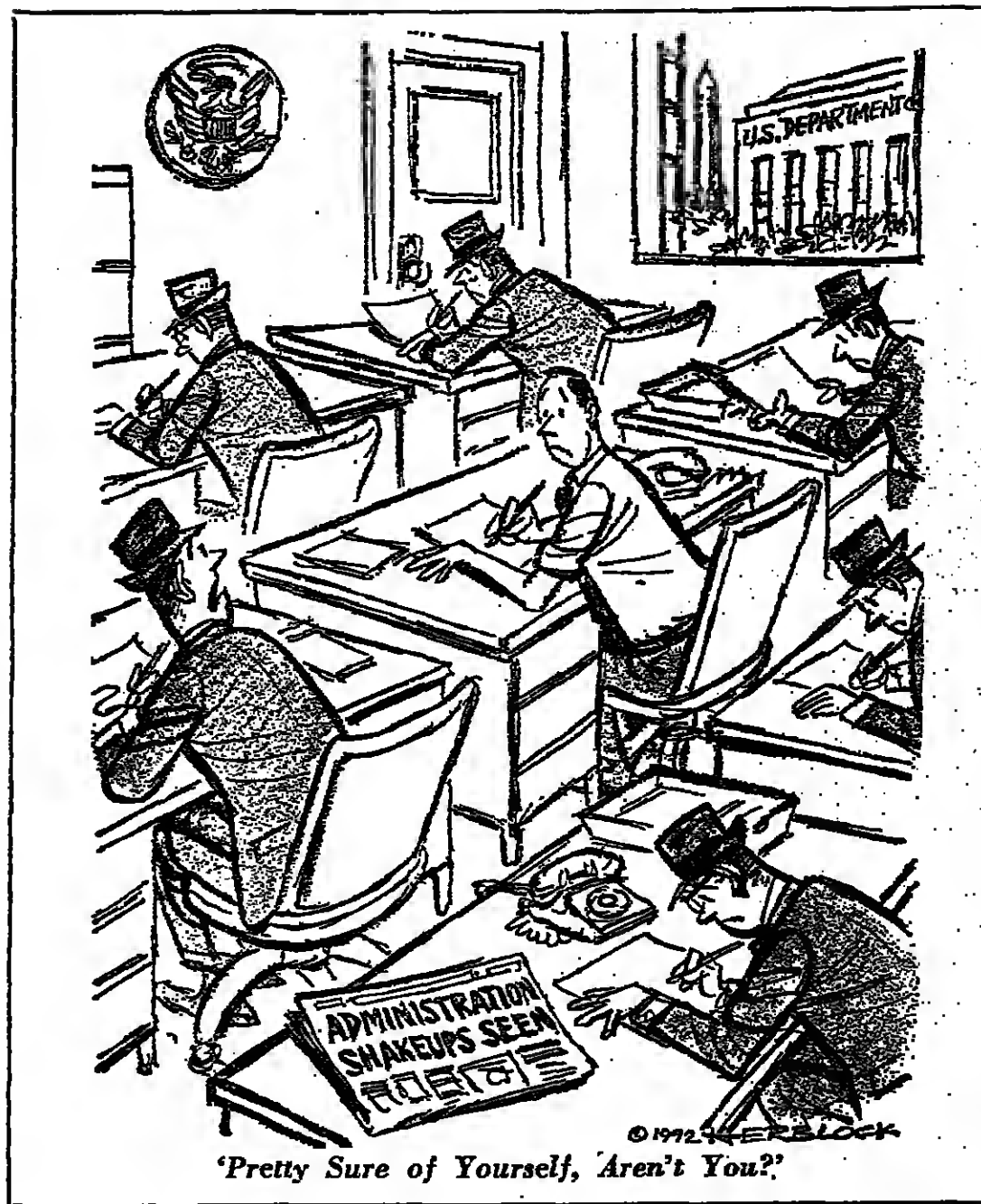
November 15, 1897

ROME—As the result of investigations occasioned by the discovery of the corpses of three workmen in a deep well near Palermo, the police have come upon the traces of a gigantic criminal association, whose members number several thousands. This organized crime in Sicily, thought to be behind some 40 murders, until now enveloped in mystery, is now definitely ascribed to the mysterious association.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1922

NEW YORK—"Fatty" Arbuckle is dead as a film star, as far as the Paramount Film Company is concerned. The company has decided definitely to scrap the last pictures in which he appeared, and which were not released at the time of the death of Miss Virginia Rappe. The pictures were at first held up, hoping for the anti-Arbuckle sentiment to pass, but when it didn't, the company decided to withdraw them definitely.



The New Balance of Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—There are widespread expectations of a readjustment of U.S. relations with West Europe and NATO during President Nixon's second term. His first term saw fruition of basic trends already discernible on the world horizon. These now require policy recognition.

Apart from the Vietnam wind-down, the new rapport with China and the successful conclusion of arms limitation and trade talks with Russia, the United States finds itself no longer the global giant of 20 years ago. Indeed, it cannot leave even the West alone as it once did.

Its share of global production has slipped from 50 to 30 percent while its trade and financial reserves have steadily weakened vis-à-vis those of Japan and the growing European Community. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has achieved approximate military parity with America and may soon surpass it.

As a consequence, U.S. capacity to sway events has declined. The West, without quite saying so, has accepted the status quo of a divided Europe. And, after the forthcoming European security conference it is obvious that a diminishing American conventional army will further reduce its forces over here.

All these occurrences make it imperative that Washington and its allies negotiate long term working relationships for the years ahead, relationships based on the new realities. But this is a tricky operation.

During the postwar quarter century, the United States was immensely fortunate. It depended for its power on an overwhelming military superiority and a constantly expanding economy. Now both these special advantages have come to a predictable and almost simultaneous end.

Yet, as America deliberately braked its economy and began to prune its military establishment, the Soviet Union continued to build an impressive navy and conventional army, although agreeing to limit its nuclear-missile establishment.

Moscow, recognizing the diplomatic implication of these changes, has carefully avoided military confrontation with America (in Indochina and the Middle East) while legitimizing its ascendancy in Eastern Europe. Maintaining direct contact with Washington on all vital matters

and achieving a sensational breakthrough in trade, it undoubtedly hopes to slowly isolate the United States from Western Europe as it has to some degree done in Asia.

This is a subtle procedure and two can play at the game. While the Western alliance adjusts, the United States has shown the world that Eastern alliances are unstable: Witness the Sino-Soviet alliance, the pledges to Hanoi of both Moscow and Peking; and also the Soviet-Egyptian alliance.

It has become plain since the 1963 Cuba confrontation, that thermonuclear weapons systems have rendered obsolete the old-fashioned type of pact. While great powers can still help smaller ones, they will not permit them to demand atomic support with its risk of consequent disaster.

What Washington must now conclude with its European allies is an understanding of this situation on a basis that doesn't threaten to dissolve NATO. The obvious fact that American troops in Europe will be reduced and that less rather than more automaticity of U.S. nuclear response must be anticipated, presents grave problems.

Western Europe may decide in the wake of the security conference which will formally recognize the continent's ideological division, that it must negotiate its own reconciliation with Russia—at almost any price. There has long been an undercurrent of

suspicion about bilateral dealings between Washington and Moscow.

Or Europe may decide to construct its own nuclear force based on the separate British and French arsenals. But this would be costly, might weaken contributions to NATO's conventional strength, and could be risky in terms of Soviet and American reactions.

What the United States and its allies must remember is that, in its essence, NATO is an idea and not a country. Its borders extend from the Pacific to Europe's heart, creating the kind of notion that Rome was, rather than a nation with fixed frontiers.

Era of Peace

If these concepts are recognized and the transnational ideas already accepted by big business can be translated into new political relationships, there is no reason why that era of peace envisioned by Nixon should not begin.

There will never be absolute peace because ideological unanimity is as impossible as religious or economic unanimity. The earth has accustomed itself to the fact that this is an infinitely dangerous planet.

What must be devised is a system—near to foolproof—for preventing strains from breaking the structure of peace while maintaining within that peace a balance favoring no one.

'Unbelievable Hatred of Welfare'

By Robert J. Donovan

NEW YORK.—There is bitter hatred of the welfare recipient," said Mitchell I. Ginsberg, dean of the Columbia University School of Social Work and a man of vast experience in American relief and assistance programs. "The hatred of welfare is unbelievable. There is a strong mood across the country to crack down, keep people off the (welfare) rolls. Welfare reform is at a dead end."

"This country has gone through these cycles several times. We are now in the midst of a very sharp swing against doing something for the poor, for minorities. I think that is clear-cut. What is happening is exactly the wrong way to go about it, but I don't know how to turn public opinion around on this. . . .

"I would like to see the rolls decline also, but what I am concerned about is that there are needy people who will not get the help they require. . . .

"You won't solve anything by this. What is going to look to many people like real progress is no progress at all in terms of the actual problem."

Ex-N.Y.C. Aide

Ginsberg is a former commissioner of welfare in New York City and former administrator of New York's Human Resources Commission. As a representative of the city he has been involved from time to time in maneuvering over welfare legislation in the U.S. Congress. He believes that the next Congress will pass a strict bill cracking down on welfare recipients.

"So the poor will have to put up with miserable housing and poor health care. But how do you put that across? How do you convince people? . . .

"We are going to go through a period of a great deal of suffering in this country. The best of the senators are able, they

know the situation and they are not bad men. But they know they have to make a record of being tough on welfare."

"In no other field of public policy are there so many myths. Welfare runs counter to so much of the American dream, to American principles. Every man is supposed to make it on his own. A thousand times people have said to me, 'My father and grandfather were poor but made it. Why can't they make it?'"

In Ginsberg's experience the poor and the minorities are always referred to as "they" or "them"—a different breed.

Stingy Americans

"The old frontier tradition is still strong," he said. "There is still the notion that if you can't make it here, you pick up and go somewhere else. But the frontier has been gone a long time. There is no place to go. The frontier in recent years has been at the end of the road from the rural areas to the cities. So the cities are the frontier, but what are you going to find there? But that is not the way the country sees it."

Is it that Americans are stingy? "When it comes to welfare Americans are stingy," Ginsberg said. "When you tell them about one or two kids who are having a hard time, they want to help. A kid falls down the well and everyone wants to help him."

"But when it gets into large numbers, nothing in my experience indicates that the American people worry about these kids. We are fond of saying our young people are our greatest natural resource, but, having made the speech, nobody takes that seriously. . . . There is a widely shared belief that most welfare clients are black. It is true that nonwhites make up a disproportionate share of most welfare categories, but throughout the country the largest group—43 percent—is white."

Claire Sterling From Rome:

It is an elementary . . .

rule of politics

that there is nothing like

a really good road

to make politicians and

their constituents happy.

ROME—At the Turin auto show last week, Premier Andreotti announced that Italy has now overtaken Britain and is quickly gaining on West Germany in motorization, with 12 million cars on the road, owned by one Italian in every four. He might have added that Italy has already overtaken both these countries and a lot of others in building roads for all these cars. This is certainly impressive for a country which was Western Europe's poor relation barely a generation ago. It is also an interesting reflection of the nation's historical continuity that, today—as 2,000 years ago, all roads still lead to Rome.

It is an elementary and planetary rule of politics that there is nothing like a really good road to make politicians and their constituents happy. There are surveys to be made, contracts to be let, jobs to hand out, land to be bought and sold, gas station and motel concessions to be awarded, trees to be knocked down in the millions making room for ski resorts, summer bungalows, housing developments. Once initiated into the rituals of roadbuilding, politicians the world over can hardly get their minds off it.

Asphalt Monument

Italy is singularly blessed in this regard. By now it has nearly 5,000 kilometers of the world's best superhighways. However forgotten in every other respect, there is scarcely a remote corner of the peninsula that does not have its monument in asphalt, and some seem to be suffering from an embarrassment of riches. The Sicilian coastline around Cefalu already has a magnificent scenic highway, for instance, and is about to acquire another along the same line of hills, just where housing developments can be most profitable, and the cost of tunneling a decent road through the mountains can run as high as \$6 or \$7 million a mile.

The Abruzzi, one of Italy's least developed and populated areas—215,000 of its inhabitants have emigrated in the last 15 years, about a fifth of the region's population—is not only crisscrossed with the last word in up-to-date highways, but will soon have two superhighways only 24 miles apart. Since one of these two will be bored straight through the Gran Sasso, Italy's biggest mountain, the cost of thus linking the Adriatic to Rome may end up being higher than that of the Autostrada del Sole, spanning the peninsula from the Alps to the southernmost tip of the boot.

Few people here know exactly who has been making how much political and financial mileage out of this road network. From time to time a scandal breaks, giving some rough ideas of proportions. The latest one, last

winter, involved state roadbuilding contracts running to well over a billion dollars. Two hundred and eighty functionaries of Public Works Ministry and 1,500 contractors were indicted the time for having had a hand in rigging the contract bids. First, it was alleged that the secretary of the Socialist party and public works minister, and former Christian Democracy public works minister, had collected their cuts from the contracts in question. The fact that both men were later convicted by a parliamentary investigation committee was reassuring. But did not altogether dissipate almost universal belief that on roadbuilding contracts are the biggest single source of financial for all the nation's political parties.

Axiom Questioned

Of course, this is not to say that all these roads are getting built with disconcerting slowness. The Autostrada del Sole has evidently done wonders for Italy's industry, commerce and tourism and opening up a down-and-out region like the Abruzzi to modern transport might be reticently do wonders for the Abruzzi. Isn't it also an elementary and planetary rule that roads mean development and progress?

Yet the time seems to have come when this axiom might be questioned. With the roads the Abruzzi have come not on cars whizzing by that go some place else, but high-rise buildings in the midst of Italy's forests and wildest landscapes, hidden modern shanty-towns for skimming tourists, concrete excrescences eminently worthy of the black parchment recently saved by the Italian branch of the World Wildlife Fund to adorn a museum real-estate speculators in their political patrons in the Abruzzi national park, for nationwide supremacy in ruining the environment.

At this rate, as the elegant Italian naturalist Fulco Pratesi suggested in the futuristic magazine *L'Espresso*, what remains of Italy's splendid countryside will be an unrelenting suburb in 50 years. The crumbling peaks of its deforested and eroded mountains may then be sprayed with "concrete" (concrete tinted green to soothe the conservationist association *Italia Nostra*) to keep them standing up, and picturesque little towns may be held to the hillside with a fixative also, to be admired from apartment-house windows or from a grand super-highway way running the length of the spine of the down the cements of the Apennines.

Of course, we may expect something still more hideous if still more advanced countries like the United States in 50 years. That used to be why I was happy to live in Italy.

On the other hand, objection to blacks is at the heart of it in cities like New York where about 85 percent of those on welfare are Negroes, other nonwhites and Puerto Ricans. But there is hostility to welfare even in Appalachia where most of the clients are white.

"Welfare does a lot of things. People feel their money is being taken away to be spent on others. As I say, the hatred of welfare is unbelievable. You should have seen my mail when I was commissioner of welfare. 'I was going to be stoned to death because I was seen as giving things away. The people do have a tax burden. The tax system is unjust, but that is another question.'

"Welfare brings in the race issue because most people do define recipients as 'them.' They resent 'them' in line in welfare offices. Then the sex problem. The idea is around that welfare mothers stay at home and enjoy themselves and live a free life. So all our feelings of sex, race and taxes converge on that welfare client."

Pessimistic about welfare reform in the traditional legislative

sense, Ginsberg sees two possible ways around the present impasse.

One is to alleviate the problems of the poor through expanded health programs, better education and higher social security pensions. The other is to bring about a community of interest between those below and those just above the welfare line, the lower middle class and trade union workers who most strongly resent welfare "giveaways."

"We have got to develop a program that has meaning for those above the line, too. Maybe tax credits not just limited to the lowest income, family allowance and so forth. We have to find ways, education and other programs that will make possible an alliance of welfare clients and minorities with these other groups. We have to have a program that also gives some support and help to the other groups."

"The alliance of welfare clients, social workers and minorities won't do it. They don't have enough influence. We have to move out to some other groups that we have too often disregarded."

FER IN PARIS Capital Drama Translation

by Quinn Curtiss

14 (LHT).—If you begin about buying a to a Paris theater waiting over the up for the Théâtre there Jean Mercure

shown a shrewder scripts than any of d a better under- what constitutes a program

ment he has a new "Le Cid" in prep- will soon begin a translation of akov's "Purple Is- being a satire on nountered censor- was staged by the rov in Moscow. In Théâtre de la Ville ticket holders after- is hanging from Guy Bédos and to piano recitals asenbergh and the Paris—an inviting slet events and in festival of Indian ce.

e present season on; with an excellent, tion of an importan- "Saint Publi- l Heakhs), adapted, Nichols's comedy- and death in a pal hospital. A stic exposé of the treatment of its is an absorbing, mentary, revealing snapshots the rest of the war, some curable, the over- rs, nurses and the turbulent traf- hospital. s often the bewdy, r of the medical that could be more Though obviously- rent sympatheti- rait of suffering rotesque element is cessary ingredients. 1. dramatic, tragic d hilarious. Should a view be found to tier, its author has ontrast a maudlin o opera in which an son is converted to ns when the black d to marry his son, saving the young the operating table, of theatrical form,

Max Frisch, author of "La Grande Muraille," which is playing at the Odéon.



Nichols would ask seems closer to the unvarnished truth? Mercure directed the play" so that it has an exciting throb. There are few sagging moments during the course of a lengthy evening, though there are several concessions to popular taste. To cast Roger Pierre, the music hall comic, as the sly, gossiping orderly who serves as a Greek chorus to all that happens is akin to casting Jack Benny as the stage manager in "Our Town." Pierre gets all the laughs in his assignment, of course, and some extra ones. The gay dance in masquerade costume that has been added as the finale is designed as a substitute for the happy ending and it seems unlikely that a Gallic physician would wear kilts even on a television show.

There are outstanding performances by Michel de Ré as a hopeless inmate, by Olivier Euzennat as both the doctor of reality and the doctor of TV imagination, by André Weber, Maurice Chevit and Mercure himself as other patients and a crisp bit of caricature by Madeleine Chevalme as the keep-smiling, general supervisor. This is an evening worth your while.

The playwright who takes to heavy thinking often suffers from the malady that troubles the actor who takes to heavy drinking: a species of on-stage cramps and paralysis.

The Swiss playwright Max Frisch in "La Grande Muraille" (at the Odéon) portentously supposes that the Chinese emperor who is about to construct the protective Great Wall is visited by the spirits of, among others, Napoleon, Don Juan, Abraham Lincoln, Cleopatra and Romeo and Juliet. Yet another caller is an

intellectual of modern times. Certainly, the famous personalities of history and drama are very remarkable and interesting, but they are here but dummies of the author's ventriloquism.

The dramatizing of ideas—and Frisch has a whole repertoire of opinions on countless subjects—is a difficult art. Perhaps Shaw negotiated it better than any recent playwright. But even Shaw—in a like symposium, "Geneva"—found the job beyond him and only delivered a static talk.

The actual exchange of ideas in the Frisch play is extremely banal. "I am building a wall to keep the barbarians out," explains the emperor. "The others are always barbarians," sarcastically reports the 20th-century intellectual. Compare this with Galsworthy's "The others—they are the ones who want what you've got" and you realize the want of quick wit in the overloaded Frisch "think" play. ***

The Comédie Française will be closed indefinitely beginning tomorrow. In addition, the union to which theatrical technicians belong has called a 24-hour strike in the Paris region as a protest of the closing of the Comédie Française. Most theaters will, therefore, be shut Thursday.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (LHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"What If It Had Turned Up Heads," at the New Lafayette Theater, "confirms the fact that J. E. Gaines (also known as Sonny Jim and Sonny Gaines) is not only an excellent actor but also a playwright with a steadily unfolding talent." The play is "deceptively simple," Mel Gussow writes. "A hedged old man (Whitman Mayo) lives with his dog in a flabber basement apartment—where he sells plants of cheap muscatel. His sanctuary is invaded by a female derelict (Carol Cole). Later, what has now become their sanctuary is invaded by three other, variously disreputable, street denizens. What makes this closed little situation into the subject of an open and expressive work is Gaines's skilful grasp of detail that reveals character and his ability to create dialogue for common people that transcends the commonplace. His play is enormously helped by the production." William E. Lathan staged the play.

"Much Ado About Nothing," at the Winter Garden Theater, "is much ado about something. The something is the razzle-dazzle hilarity and outrageous charm of A. J. Antoon's staging." Clive Barnes praises. "Anyone can have the idea of setting 'Much Ado About Nothing' in the expansive days of Teddy Roosevelt, but the trick is to pull off the period style and flavor with certainty and to make it relevant to Shakespeare. I firmly believe that Shakespeare is America's greatest playwright as well as England's—you annex a literature with a language—and this American-style production, with its unaffected American accents which sound so right for Shakespearean poetry, is a striking confirmation of this. The Shakespearean acting here is American and beautiful." Kathleen Widows and Sam Waterson are Beatrice and Benedick. The music is by Peter Link and the choreography by Donald Saddler.

"Enemies," at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, is rated "one of

By Jon Winthro

FLAUBERT, France, Nov. 14 (LHT).—This year's new Beaujolais will be available tomorrow and most of it is so acid that you may be tempted to put sugar in it. Don't bother; there is sugar in it already.

Chaptalization, named after Chaptal who invented the process in 1800, is necessary in years such as this when cold weather or rain prevents the grapes from ripening and producing sufficient sugar.

This process can easily lead to hard-to-grow abuses, and no where are these abuses more loudly declared than in the Beaujolais area. Wine lovers of every stripe have taken up the cry, often in ignorance of the purpose of enrichment, but justifiably indignant at the often artificially high alcoholic content in what is thought of as a fresh, light wine.

Amount

A certain amount of alcohol is needed in any good wine to give it body and smoothness, allow it to travel safely and keep. And even when the must comes out at the 9 percent legal minimum alcoholic content for simple Beaujolais, the growers usually feel it is necessary to raise that figure by 1 or 2 percent, which is quite reasonable.

Curiously enough, some wines come out at 14 percent alcohol and above, while retaining the excessive acidity of wine made from unripe grapes. These wines may not appear on the market until after Dec. 15, for 13 percent alcohol is the legal limit for new Beaujolais and Beaujolais-Villages.

Last week 28 percent of the wines presented for release were refused on the basis of chemical analysis for either excessive alcohol or acidity, or after official tasting commissions made up of three growers and shippers decided that the wines did not have the character of new Beaujolais.

Strict limits on how much sugar may be used either by

volume of crop or acreage of vineyard, and stiff penalties, do not seem to suffice. It is very hard, indeed, to keep an eye on several thousand producers at once during the brief harvest period.

Furthermore, once the sugar, beet or cane, has been in the must for a few hours, the fermentation breaks it down into sugars, chemically indistinguishable from natural fruit sugars.

Thus it is impossible to tell objectively if a wine has been enriched heavily—but you can taste it and feel it. It leaves a hot sensation on the back of the tongue and is very heady. After a couple of glasses you feel as if you had drunk a bottle.

Another temptation for the growers is that 100 kilograms of grapes dissolved in the must increases its volume by 60 liters. Many growers order their sugar in advance so as not to be caught short if the crop is poor. Then, it is said, they use it even if the crop is ripe so they won't be caught with a stock of illegal sugar in their cellars. Such are some of the dimensions of the problem.

To justify high alcoholic content, legal or otherwise, many producers and shippers come up with what would seem to be an irrefutable argument: The public likes it that way. This argument,

however, is self-serving and who formed this taste for heady Beaujolais if not the producers and shippers?

Quantity is high this year, about 850,000 hectoliters against 800,000 in 1971. Despite large quantity and poor quality, prices are up by 30 percent over the excellent 1971s. This, of course, does nothing to discourage over-producing which in turn leads to thinner wines that require more enrichment.

Things are better among the fine crus of Beaujolais where yield per acre is lower, exposure to the sun is better and the grapes were picked later. In the company of Pierre Ferraud, a small shipper at Belleville, who ages and bottles growers' wines separately rather than under one label, I was able to taste some delicious 1972 Brouillys and Fleuries.

Fortunately, the picture is encouraging for the Burgundies, too, except Chablis. The grapes ripened very well and were very healthy in the Côte d'Or, according to grower Gérard Potel, who has first-growth vineyards in Volnay, Pommard and Santenay.

Quantity is up, especially among red wines. Mr. Potel got only 16 hectoliters of wine a hectare in 1971 and this year he got 45. Quality is excellent but the wines are "hard" and will take longer

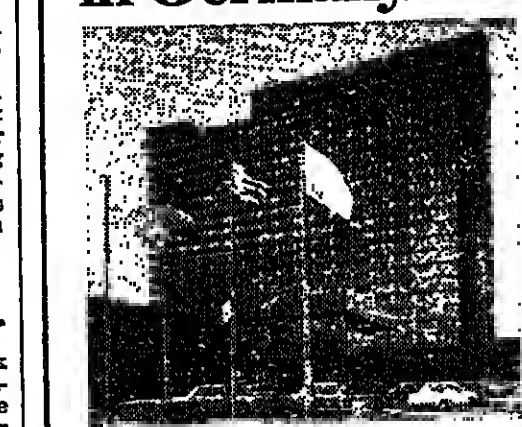
\$1.25-Million Bid For Chinese Art At London Sale

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—A two-day auction at Sotheby's in London has set a record for sales of Chinese objects: \$1.25 million bid.

The previous record for such a sale was \$1.1 million, established at Christie's in June.

The top price today was paid by J. T. Tai & Co., the New York dealers, who paid \$120,000 for a 17th-century vase made during the Sung dynasty. The green-ground vase, more than 10 inches long, is decorated in dark brown with two peony branches.

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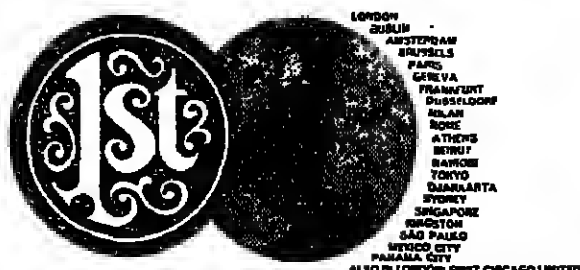
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Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
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Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
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Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15

New Highs and Low

Jul	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Aug	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Oct	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Nov	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Dec	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45

SOYBEANS						
Jul	3.75	3.75	3.71	3.76	3.67	3.60
Aug	3.69	3.74	3.67	3.73	3.64	3.54
Oct	3.70	3.73	3.67	3.71	3.66	3.54
Nov	3.70	3.73	3.67	3.71	3.66	3.54
Dec	3.70	3.73	3.67	3.71	3.66	3.54

NEW HIGH-79						
Jul	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Aug	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Oct	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Nov	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Dec	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45

NEW LOWS-34						
Jul	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Aug	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Oct	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Nov	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Dec	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45

Market Summary

Nov. 14, 1972										Nov. 14, 1972									
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Year	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Year	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Year	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Year
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15
Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15	Wheat	bu	1.15	+0.01	1.15

Moscow Branch Set

By Chase Manhattan

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Chase Manhattan Bank announced today that it had received formal approval from Soviet authorities to open a representative bank office in Moscow.

Chase's new office will be the first representation of an American bank in the Soviet Union since the 1920s.

Chase said the office would enable the bank to develop information channels and relationships with authorities for possible international trade, and to identify financing possibilities.

NYSE-Soviet Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).

Top Soviet trade officials visited New York early next year for more talks on how the New York Stock Exchange can be financed growing U.S.-Soviet trade exchange president James Neenan said today.

TT Parley Agrees Trade Talks in '73

Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A deal was given here to further round of world negotiations to open late

members of the General on Tariffs and Trade

ips' Net Tripled

Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Globoinvest's profit nearly tripled in the third quarter and more in the first nine

company reported a

the period were 4.88, up from 4.4 billion, Philips said.

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in the same period.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Corporate Profits Rise 18%

U.S. corporate profit continued to surge in the third quarter. First National City Bank reports in its quarterly survey. Earnings of 1,848 reporting corporations were up 18 percent from the like quarter, a year before and totaled \$92 billion, Citibank says. The results show "the gathering momentum of a healthy business recovery," the bank adds. The same companies had reported a 14 percent increase for the first half.

Japan Firm's U.S. Unit to Expand

Matsumoto Electric Industrial Co. plans to expand production capacity of color television receivers at its Puerto Rico subsidiary to 15,000 units a month from the current 3,000 units by the end of this year. The step is in line with Matsumoto's policy of minimizing exports from Japan in view of growing criticism abroad over Japan's exports, as well as to avoid detrimental effects of an anticipated yen revaluation.

U.K. Firm Seeks European Listing

C. T. Bowring & Co. of Britain, is arranging for its shares to be listed on the Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and Milan stock exchanges. Bowring disclosed last week that it was applying for a quotation on the Milan exchange, but its move for listings on the other European exchanges was not made known at the time. It says it is the first company to attempt to get its shares quoted on several exchanges simultaneously.

Japan Air Lines Profit Rises

Japan Air Lines operating profit for the six-month period ended Sept. 30 rose 25.6 percent to

75 billion yen (\$24 million), up from 5.97 billion yen a year earlier. JAL's revenue rose to 112 billion yen from 95.36 billion yen a year earlier. An official attributed the higher profit to an increase in the company's load factor to 55.5 percent from 51 percent a year earlier. JAL estimates the operational profit for the year ending March 31, 1973 at 13 billion yen, up from 9.23 billion yen a year earlier.

'Significant' Find in Aegean

Colorado Interstate Corp.'s subsidiary in Greece has found "significant" shows of gaseous hydrocarbons at its well in the north Aegean Sea. "Substantial further testing and drilling will be needed to determine if the find is commercial," the company says. In addition to Colorado, Greece, the operator, a subsidiary of Fluor Corp. and Fundamental Oil each hold a 12.5 percent interest in the concession. The remaining interest is held by Oceanic Explorations Co. of Greece.

3M Expects 15% Higher Profit

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. expects 1972 earnings per share to rise to \$2.15 from a comparable \$1.87 in 1971, a 15 percent increase, Raymond H. Herzog, president, reports. Mr. Herzog says the company's net income is likely to climb to \$231 million from \$210 million. For 1972, 3M declared earnings per share of \$3.75, but Mr. Herzog explains, because of a stock split early this year, the \$2.15 he envisions for 1972 must be compared with \$1.87. Mr. Herzog projects 1973 sales "at around \$2.1 billion," up from \$1.83 billion.

Large Part of U.S. Deficit

U.S. Trade Gap With Germany Widening

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Government trade analysts, probing the reasons behind the chronic U.S. merchandise trade deficit, say exports are in trouble in Western Europe's single largest market.

West Germany, they said, is running a trade surplus with the United States, during the first eight months of 1972, that amounts to \$1 billion on an annual-rate basis.

Officials have frequently called attention to the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan, but they have not said much recently about the imbalance in trade with West Germany.

Even more troublesome for some officials was the conclusion in a Commerce Department study that, since 1965, the position of U.S. exports in the West German market has been eroding almost as fast as German buyers turned increasingly to other suppliers.

Through last August, according to Commerce Department figures, U.S. imports from Germany (autos, chemicals, steel, machinery, textiles and other products) were running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$4.1 billion.

On the same basis, Germany was buying U.S. goods valued at \$3.1 billion.

Last year, Germany's imports from the United States amounted to about \$3.6 billion, while U.S. purchases from Germany amounted to \$3.65 billion, leaving a difference of about \$106 million in Germany's favor, U.S. trade figures showed.

While Germany remains by far America's leading European trading partner, "the U.S. share of the German market is shrinking," the Commerce Department said. One of the reasons cited in the

study is strong competition from suppliers in Common Market countries. Several years ago, the U.S. agency said, the United States was Germany's prime supplier of imported goods, in terms of the dollar value. Now it has slipped to fourth.

The results of the department's survey of trade between Germany and the United States were published in Commerce Today, the department's bulletin.

These officials feel that if prices continue to rise at the current rate, it will harden still further French labor claims for higher wages to allow for losses in workers' purchasing power.

"We are in the midst of a vicious circle that must be stopped before it gets out of hand," one official said.

According to preliminary data, the French price consumer index for October will probably reflect a worsening of the recent upward trend. The October index will not be available before the last week of November.

For the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, consumer prices rose 6.7 percent.

Cabinet Divided
The French cabinet, however, is divided on wage-price controls. One faction favors immediate action, while the other is strongly opposed to such an unpopular move on the eve of national elections scheduled for March.

Last week Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing noted a certain measure of success in the

U.S. anti-inflation policy, but said that France was not planning similar action.

Whether the minister has changed his mind in the light of newer price data, coupled with strong warnings from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to European members, is not known.

In announcing a record trade surplus for October of 1.54 billion francs, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the result "should accentuate our determination to combat inflation," which is the government's top priority.

France Weighs Introduction Of Wage and Price Controls

By Jack Aboul

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The French government is considering the idea of introducing some form of a price-incomes policy if current inflationary trends continue.

Finance Ministry officials are known to be studying various formulas, largely patterned on wage-price controls in the United States and Britain, but adapted to France.

These officials feel that if prices continue to rise at the current rate, it will harden still further French labor claims for higher wages to allow for losses in workers' purchasing power.

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U.S. Uptrend Seen Greater Than Forecast

GNP, Factory Capacity Expected to Be Higher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The current U.S. economic recovery appears to be more robust than previous government figures have indicated, a development that could provide new fuel to administration efforts to trim federal spending.

Government economists say two important economic indicators will be revised upward, showing that the nation's output of goods and services was greater in the third quarter than previously reported and that factories were operating closer to full capacity than indicated by recent figures.

The revisions are expected to show that the gross national product in the past quarter grew by more than the \$22.6 billion, or 0.3 percent, reported for the period last month. One government economist estimates the figure could be raised as much as \$3 billion.

In addition, factories operated at about 83 percent of capacity in the September quarter, significantly above the 71.5 percent originally reported.

New Ammunition
Government economists say the new figures should provide additional ammunition for administration budget cutters, who want to hold spending to \$250 billion in the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1973. This is about \$10 billion less than Congress approved.

The revised GNP figures are scheduled for release Friday.

Earning Reports
Gulf Oil
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions) 1,847.0
Profits (millions) 110.0
Per Share 0.53

Occidental Petroleum
Third Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions) 5,778.0
Profits (millions) 360.0
Per Share 1.71

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Dow Index Soars, Closes Over 1,000

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average closed above the 1,000 barrier on the New York Stock Exchange today for the first time in history. It finished at 1,003.16 for a gain of 5.89.

Five times before the Dow had surpassed the 1,000 mark during intraday trading, only to fall below that figure by the end of each session.

But today the market was not to be denied. The Dow finally put it all together—the peace rally, the re-election of President Nixon, the surging economy, booming corporate profits and lessening fears about inflation and taxes and controls and the other uncertainties of 1973.

Glamour stocks shared honors with blue chips as the Dow surpassed its former high of 997.07, set yesterday.

International Business Machines, Wall Street's best-known glamour issue, moved up 11 1/4 to 388, its best price of the day.

In addition, factories operated at about 83 percent of capacity in the September quarter, significantly above the 71.5 percent originally reported.

New Ammunition
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in Balance of Payments Plus Increases in Month

Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Balance of payments surplus to an estimated \$940 million from \$579 million and from \$133 million a year earlier, the Finance announced today.

The services and transfer payment accounts, which are combined in the provisional accounting, recorded a deficit of \$130 million in October, compared with a combined deficit of \$146 million a year earlier.

Capital Outflow
The Finance Ministry said \$480 million of long-term Japanese capital left the country in October while \$100 million of foreign capital flowed in. This left a net outflow of \$380 million in the long-term capital account, compared with a \$198-million net outflow a year earlier.

The advance was attributed mainly to higher prices for textiles and lumber, partially reflecting higher costs of imported raw materials, the bank said. Textile prices were up 10.7 percent from a year earlier and lumber up 11.1 percent.

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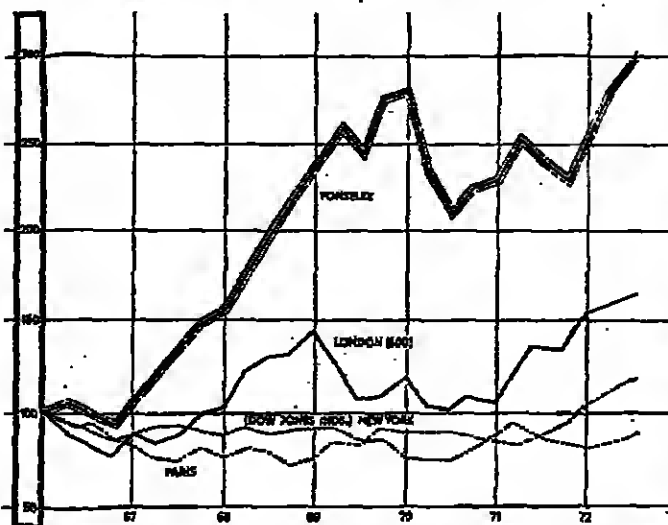
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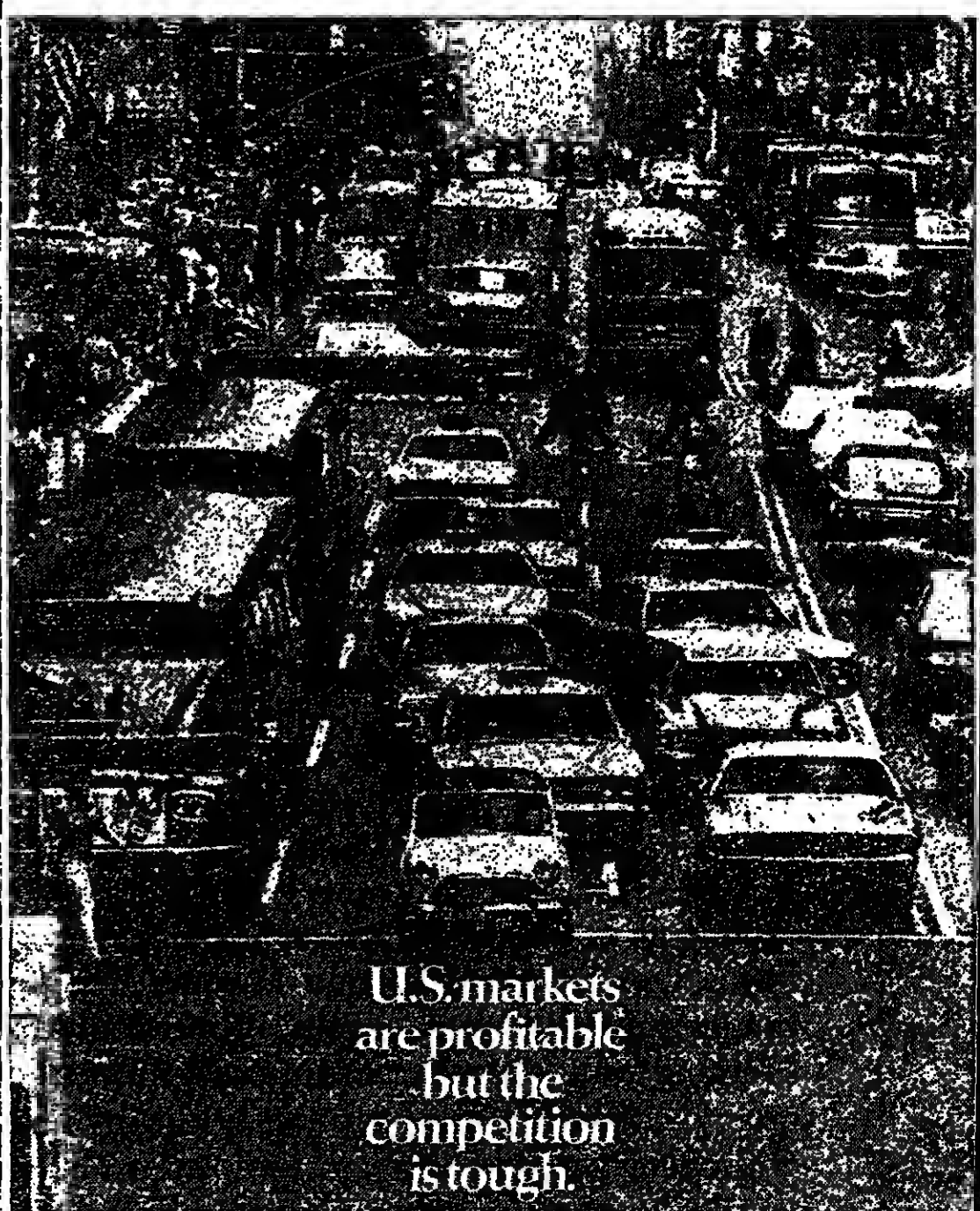
Fonselex



Fonselex is the fund which has outperformed all the market indices. In the six years since it was launched it has achieved a cumulative growth rate of over 16% per annum. Recently substantial investments have been made in the United States.

The fund is regulated under Swiss law. It is quoted in Swiss francs and is not dependent on the performance of any one given market. For more information about Fonsalex and its investment policy of international diversification among leading companies, please post the coupon.

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To: CAPDIREX S.A., 15 rue Marignac, GENEVA, Switzerland
Please send full details of FONSELEX to:
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U.S. markets are profitable but the competition is tough.

British companies are expanding into the USA. Because the returns can be high. But selling into the mecca of marketing isn't for the faint-hearted; the competition is tough and they are fighting in their own backyard.

Irving can help. Through our London Branch you get direct access to all the commercial banking facilities of our Wall Street headquarters. Complete financial services covering the whole of the USA. Data on your particular US

market; its history, present activity and forecast. Location and introduction to agents, distributors, lawyers and consultants. Credit information. Help with planning and execution of mergers or acquisitions. In fact, the whole range. We are big enough (\$1 billion in deposits in London) to give you full international services yet small enough to give you personal attention.

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Five of Morgan's Financial Services officers: Marc Varangot, Marie-Luce de Baudry d'Asson, Edward Will, Jean Pierre Desbons, Nicholas Whitlam

If multinational growth is important to your company, consider Morgan Guaranty

In the continuing search for increased profits, your company may have concluded that expansion into other countries is essential. But growing across international borders poses some fundamental questions. For example, what countries offer the best economic climate? What are their regulations regarding acquisitions, mergers, and joint ventures? What's the best way to finance expansion into another country?

Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services specialists—a key group in our Corporate Finance Division—are uniquely experienced in answering questions like these. Working from Morgan offices in major financial centers around the world, they have wide-ranging familiarity with countries, conditions, and companies. They can call on all of Morgan's expertise in areas such as international money management, corporate research, and Euro-dollar financing.

Our Financial Services professionals will help you construct a long-range plan for multinational growth, then assist you with their knowledge of available partners



or acquisitions. They'll provide evaluations of a country, an industry, or a prospective partner, and explain the restrictions involved in inter-country diversification. They have the experience and innovative talent to recommend the best ways to finance your corporate expansion. And they will act as your financial adviser before, during, and after negotiations. For help like this, and in dealing with problems you might not even know you'll have, contact a Financial Services officer through any Morgan office.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

European Markets	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

European Gold Markets	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

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1000 Dow Jones Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
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1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Nasdaq	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 OTC	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

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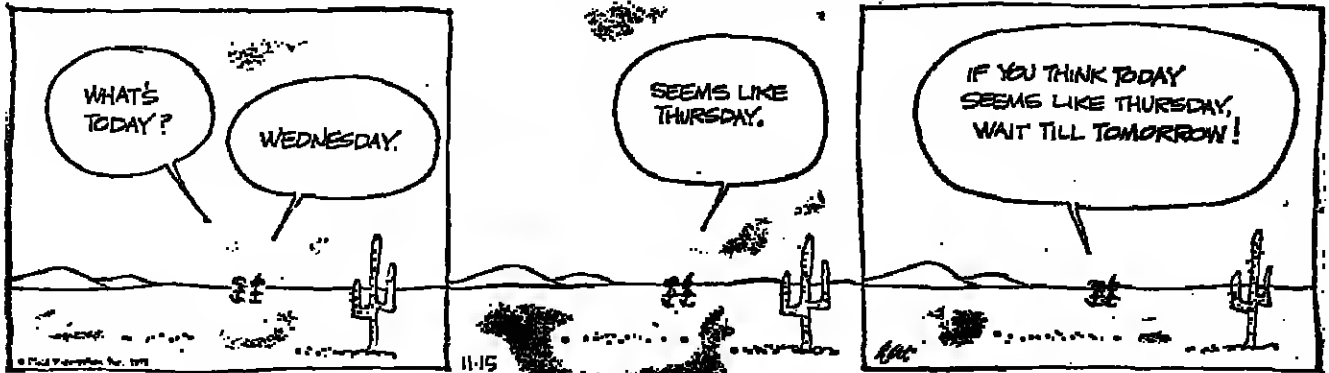
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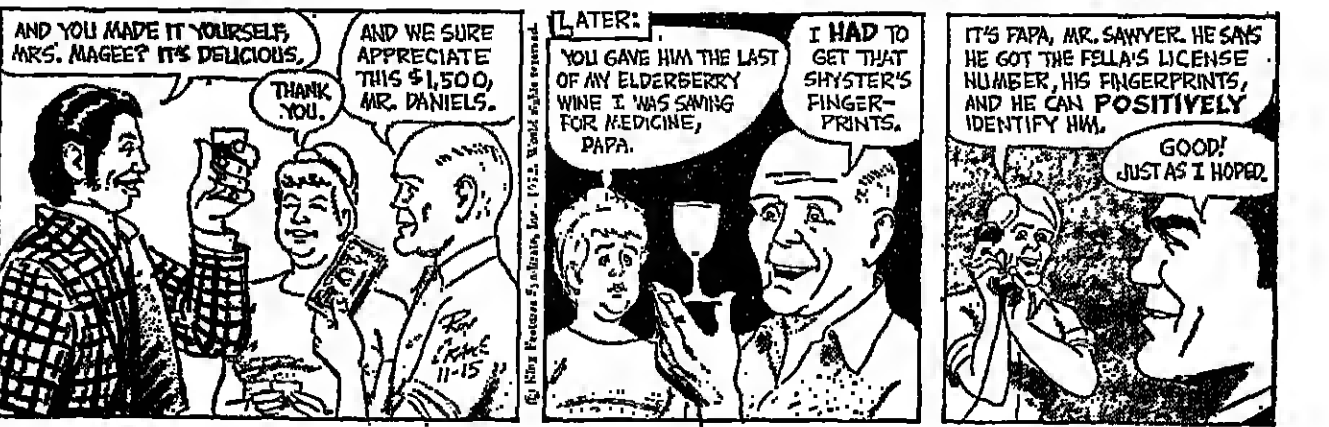
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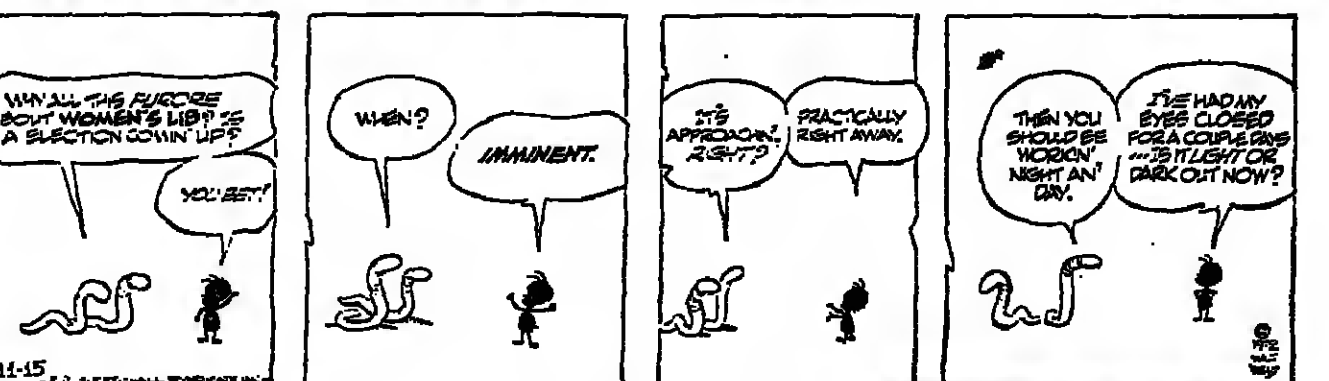
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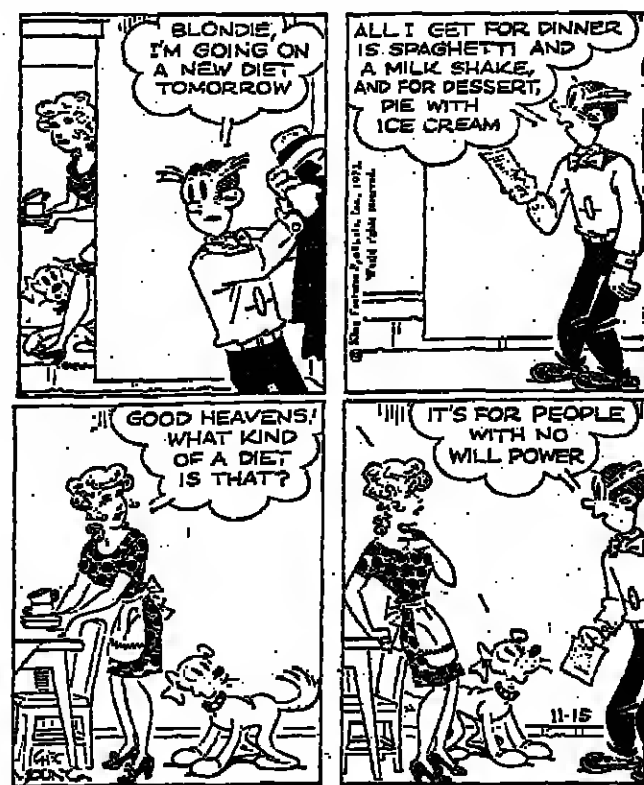
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought home a borderline game on the diagrammed deal. He responded one no-trump, forcing in his style, to his partner's one-spade opening. The raise to two no-trump showed about 18 or 19 points, as it would in standard methods, and South had a close decision.

With a minimum point-count for his one no-trump response, a pass was no doubt the orthodox choice. But South was not willing to settle for a normal result, so he swung on to three no-trump.

The opening lead was a heart, won in dummy with the ace. The club jack was led, and West took his king, which was perhaps an error. He continued with hearts, and South held up dummy's king until the third round.

South apparently had to guess at the next trick when he led dummy's remaining club toward his hand. He made the winning play of the nine for good reason: If East had held the ace he would probably have played it on the

jack, giving South no chance to score a club trick.

West took the club ace, since there would have been no advantage in holding up at this stage. He cashed the 13th heart, on which East discarded the spade nine. The spade three was led, and South rose with the ace in dummy, believing correctly that East's signal showed the king.

South knew that he had to assume a favorable club break: If East held the club ten guarded all was lost. West had led his lowest spade, so he could hardly have a doubleton—three cards was most likely. So West's distribution built up as 3-4-3-3. Now when it was time to guess the location of the diamond queen there was a clue: East, with four diamonds, was more likely than West to have the queen.

So South played East to have the diamond queen and made his contract, with three club tricks, three diamonds, two hearts and one spade. He would probably have failed if West had refused the first club lead. The only winning road would have been an immediate finesse against East, followed by a finesse of the spade ten.

NORTH ♠ AQ1037
♥ AK2
♦ KJ10
♣ J4

WEST (D) ♠ J53
♥ J1074
♦ 642
♣ AK6

EAST ♠ K94
♥ Q85
♦ Q875
♣ 1085

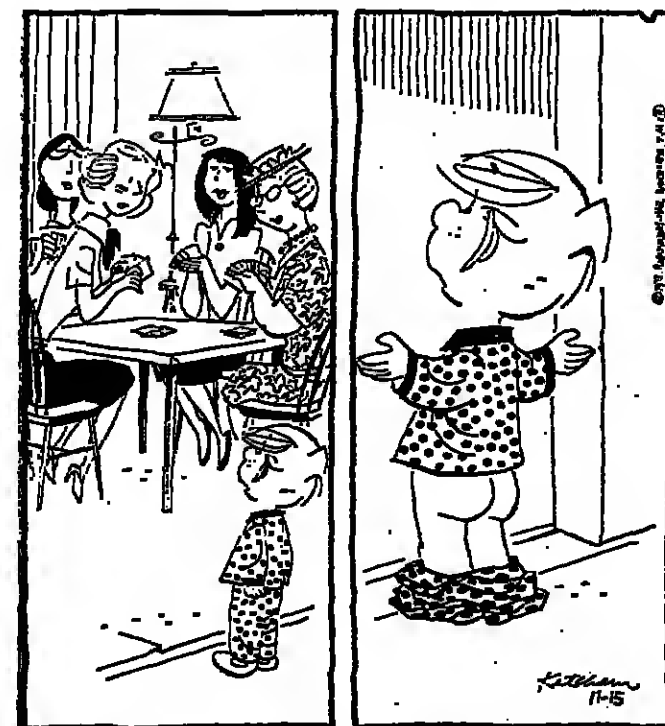
SOUTH ♠ 62
♥ 963
♦ A93
♣ Q9732

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T.
Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALICE, DANIEL, JOYCE, KATHLEEN, LINDA, MARY, NANCY, OLIVIA, PATRICIA, ROSEMARY, SARAH, THERESA, VICTORIA, WENDY, XANITA, YVONNE, ZOE, ALICE, DANIEL, JOYCE, KATHLEEN, LINDA, MARY, NANCY, OLIVIA, PATRICIA, ROSEMARY, SARAH, THERESA, VICTORIA, WENDY, XANITA, YVONNE, ZOE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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CITOX
LEPOC
PANOWE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: TOKEN HUSKY GIBBY FORGET

Answer: When dropped are meant to be taken up by someone else—HINTS

BOOKS

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE OXFORD DICTIONARY

Volume 1, A-G

Edited by R.W. Burchfield. Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1,331 pp. \$50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is with understandable pride that the people at Oxford University Press now bring forth the first supplement to the monumental Oxford English Dictionary since 1933. And best of its completeness—it will encompass [when all three volumes are published] all of the words that have come into common use in the English-speaking world from 1884 to the present day; its range—75 will contain over 50,000 main words and one-million-and-one-half illustrative quotations; its maintenance of tradition—"the old boys loved to note quotations" (on the back of envelopes), says editor R. W. Burchfield. "We've had nothing but 6-by-4-inch slips since I've arrived. That's the climactic change I introduced." It includes both modern literature ("all the works of major 20th-century writers are covered") and the new scientific world—"the vocabulary of sociology, linguistics, computer science, anthropology, and psychology" is liberally represented. After all, the OED was the greatest work-machine to be built in the 19th century, and it is reassuring to see it supplied with fuel to go on running in the 20th century. So congratulations to Burchfield, his staff of researchers, and the Oxford Press for their accomplishment.

"Congratulations... colloq. abbrev. of congratulations, usu. as int. of prec..." Good show indeed, and, moreover, time spent browsing aimlessly in Volume 1 of the supplement, A-G (Volume 1, H-P, is scheduled to appear in 1975, Volume 2, Q-Z, in 1977), is by no means time heavy on one's hands. I am not certain how I feel about the acceptance of "funniness," "fapemo" ("Fapezmo, Logic, A mnemonic word for that supposed indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, the minor universal and negative, and the conclusion particular and negative"), "analize," "contextualize," "abnegation," "the action of 'abnegating' or 'decamping,' first used in print in 1847 by H. N. Moore, who wrote in 'Fitzgerald & Hopkins,' 'Ar-taxerxes and Euphrosyne, after the abnegation of their pet daughter with Irish nobility... were completely contemptuous, 'contab' (the citations for which range from George Meredith to Varley), and 'clubbableness.' But the dear old dirty words are here at last—at least those beginning with A through G—the editors having decided to drop the 'decent reticence' that prevented their appearance in the original OED (such writers as J. Joyce, J. T. Farrell, J. O'Hara, J. Baldwin, J. T. P. and T. Roth are cited. It is either fitting or amusing to see S. J. Perelman cited for "antipasto,"

Queen Victoria for "gemu H. D. Thoreau for "ecolog Sonag for "camp," Astou Science Fiction for "baggy," B. Schulberg for "bar-nitz T. S. Eliot for an add meaning of "April" (No. wrong; the quoted line is "Frufrock"; "These Aprils that somehow recall my life"), Adlai Stevenson for "manish," and Edgar Rice Burroughs for "ape-mao."

Still, I must confess to a disappointment with the OED. What is most ex and informative about the OED is to be able to find a word's origin, its change, and, in some cases, to learn, for instance, "badminton," named for the of Beaufort's country seat, meant "a cooling summer d and only later "a game with shuttlecocks." This change is missing from the supplement. While it is true the early history of certain is added to—so that under "minton," one reads: "(e. example) 1848 Disraeli Styl "Walter, bring me a tumble badminton." Under "cock it says "Add: 3. A delect to U.S. (small raised 9) and substitute orig U.S. (small 9)." In general, one with in the supplement only the and old age of words. To complete view of a part word's life story, one has to the supplement and the ori together. And it may be much to expect the ori word-watcher to check back forth between the 3 volume the new publication and 4 volumes of the original (or the 2 volumes of "The Con Edition of the OED").

No, this new supplement prove a boon to libraries, cognographers and linguists.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a York Times book reviewer.

U.S. Unit Weigh New Auto Light

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said today that it may require a brighter automobile light, along with 1975 models.

The proposed new lights would more than double the maximum allowable high-beam intensity and would permit an increased light between the conventional low and high beams.

Other proposed light changes would go into effect 1978 vehicles, including a requirement that stop lamps and signals on the rear end be at least 10 inches apart to prevent fusion of signal functions.

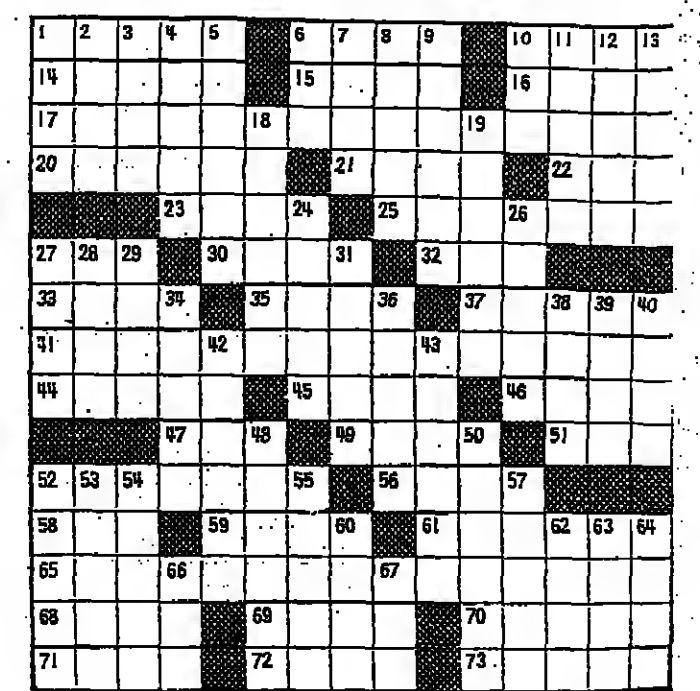
CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
1 At (motionless)
6 Smooth-tongued
10 Special-interest group
14 Amplifier, antenna, etc.
15 Mutual associate
16 College in New Rochelle
17 George S. Patton
20 Make one tired
21 Superstition
22 See 65 Across
23 Mass, Penn., Mich., etc.
25 Slips away
27 Engine speed: Abbr.
30 Austen novel
32 Old French coin
33 Length times breadth
35 Bern's river
37 Papal vestment
41 John L. Sullivan
44 Kipling, to the Indians
45 Corner of a sort
46 Someone's companion
47 Harry Lillis Crosby, with 9 Down
49 Raw tobacco

DOWN
51 Poetic contraction
52 Miss Oyl's friend et al.
56 Bit-player's idol
58 Cockney's champion
59 Big F's
61 Beethoven's Third
63 Roger Bacon, with 22 Across
68 Ask for
69 Kind of pencil
70 Edict's cousin
71 Celtic language
72 Hence
73 Sports-caster Rote et al.

18 "— among a thousand
19 Man of the Out-Hoss Shay
24 Racket return
26 Dictator's act
27 Jewish scholar
28 Malay vessel
29 Interlock
31 Russian co-op
34 Affairs in the affairs of men...
36 Enemies of the Iroquois
38 Skilled
39 Leave behind
40 Sidewalk super-e.g.
42 Child, at times
43 Emulated Cicer
46 Entertain
50 King of Egypt
52 Porridge parties
53 Instruction
54 Apples, pears, etc.
55 Unimpassioned
57 Happy's husband
60 Smeltin' r-r-du
62 Kind of type: Abbr.
63 Settle in snugly
64 Aphrodite's lover
66 E.T.O. nickname
67 Old name for Tokyo



The Novelty of Mr. B

PEOPLE: U.S. Senator Plans To Jog It to 'Em

Gypsies Use Firecracker Barrage on Buckingham Palace

All 11 gypsies were freed from police custody and released on bail today after a hearing.

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